

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

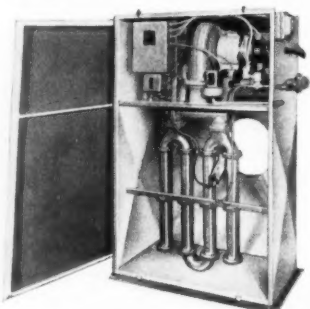
JULY 5, 1952

53rd
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



NEW LUMMUS GAS and OIL HEATING UNITS

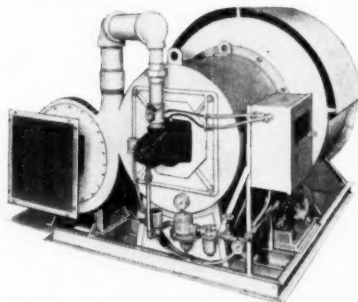


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OIL FIRED FURNACE

Will burn practically all grades of free-flowing oil that do not require pre-heating. Automatic igniter. Automatic cut-off. Correct mixture at every range.



LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

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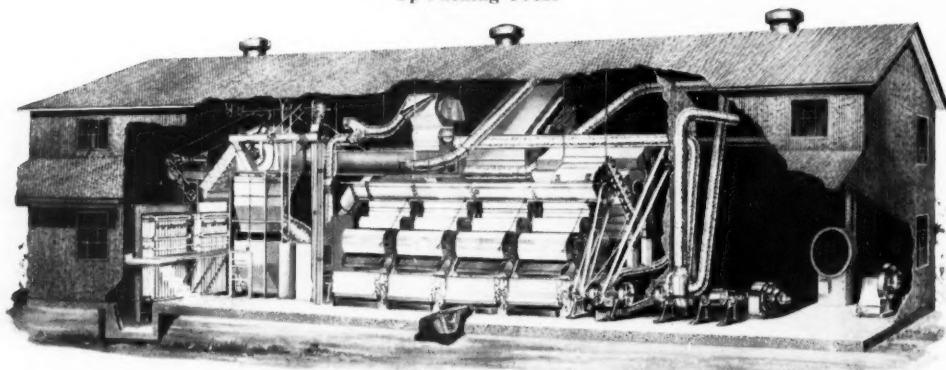
COLUMBUS, GA.

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Complete CONTINENTAL 4-90 Saw Gin Plant

"Highest in Efficiency - Lowest in Power Costs"

- 4-Trough Cotton Drier
- Inclined Cleaner
- Overhead Bur Machines
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- Brush Gins
- Up-Packing Press
- Lint Cleaners
- Model 40 Condenser
- Tramper



CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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**Men who depend
on power...know
they can depend
on **CUMMINS**®**

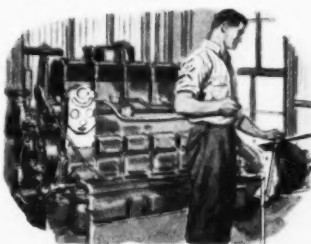
Every CUMMINS DIESEL

is built not once but twice

Textile men have learned to count on Cummins Diesels for dependable power day in, day out.

What's behind this consistent reliability? One good reason is the fact that every Cummins Diesel is actually built *twice*. After initial assembly, and run-in testing, every engine is disassembled, inspected; then reassembled and tested again.

This extra care—together with Cummins' economy-proved fuel system and efficient parts and service organization—makes lightweight, high-speed (50-500 h.p.) Cummins Diesels a wise first choice for men who depend on power. Whatever your power needs, your Cummins dealer is the man to see.



TRADEMARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY, INC., Columbus, Indiana

Export: Cummins Diesel Export Corporation, Columbus, Indiana, U.S.A. • Cable: CUMDIEX

Leaders in lightweight, high-speed diesel power!

(1-1-52)

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Use toxaphene...

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the new full-color movie on control of cotton insects. Write
Hercules, or see your county agent for dates of showings in
your community.



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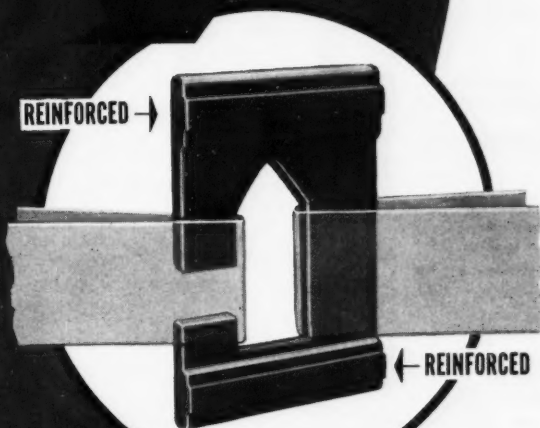
THE CHEMICAL BASE FOR TOXAPHENE IS PRODUCED BY HERCULES FROM THE SOUTHERN PINE

NX52-16R

NEW! REINFORCED!

DIXISTEEL BUCKLES

*Made to bear
the brunt!*



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or car-load bulk lots.

It's THE BUCKLE that stands the shock when the press is opened—especially when the cotton is dry and spongy.

Now DIXISTEEL Buckles are reinforced, top and bottom, with an extra-heavy bead, to stand the extra shock and strain resulting from modern presses.

These new, heavy-duty buckles thread easily, provide firm seating, won't slip or slide, or cut the tie.

They are perfect companions to DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties—favorites with ginners since 1901.

This year play it safe. Order early. Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties with new, reinforced Buckles!

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TRADE MARK

**COTTON TIES
AND BUCKLES**

made only by the

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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SCREW
ELEVATOR
WITH A
REPUTATION**

**GENUINE
SOUTHWESTERN**

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Supply and
Machine
Works**

Rotor Lift

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

53rd
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Volume 53

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Number 14

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The Cover

THESE MOTHER COWS and their calves are contributing their part to the livestock improvement program that is being carried on throughout the Cotton Belt. Used in research work at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton, Georgia, they are proving the value of efficient breeding, management and feeding. Improved pastures, supplemented with cottonseed meal, roughages and home-grown grains as needed, are the foundation for economical livestock production in the South.

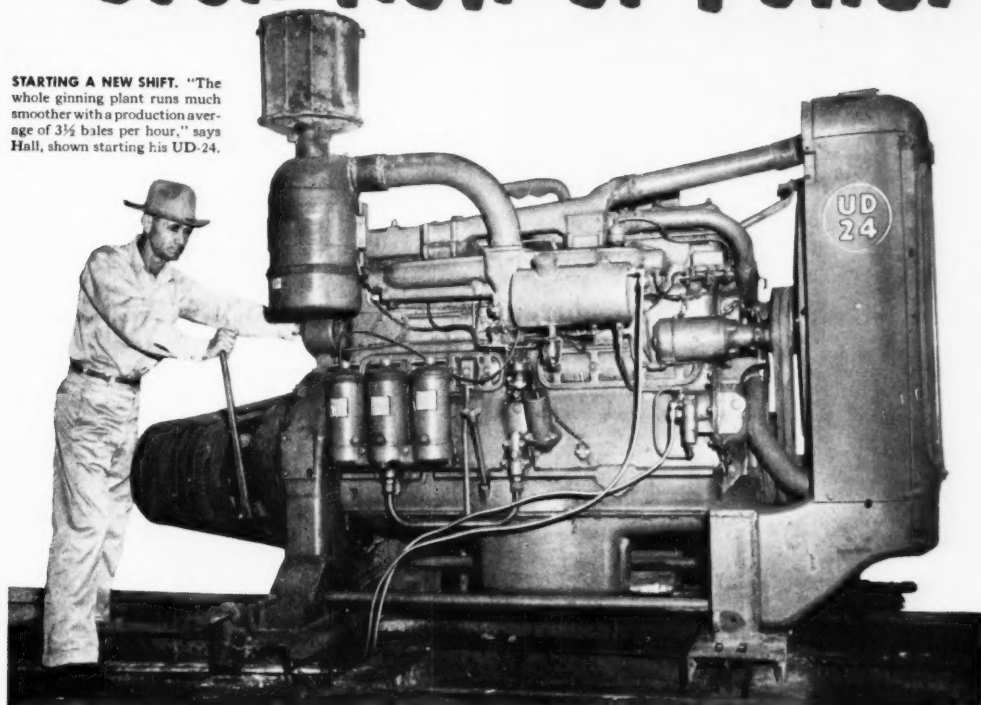
Photo by Ivan J. Campbell



READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

"I like that even flow of Power"

STARTING A NEW SHIFT. "The whole ginning plant runs much smoother with a production average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ bales per hour," says Hall, shown starting his UD-24.



Texas ginner finds International UD-24 steady and reliable

Down in Don Tol, Texas, the L. B. Hall Gin installed a new International UD-24 and got a big production pick-up in their 4-stand, 70-saw gin operation.

In a ninety-day period toward the close of last season, this gin ran 1,233 bales, with much smoother production throughout.

"Since we got the UD-24 we have all the power we need. I particularly like the smooth, even flow

of power," says ginner Hall. "We have used Internationals around this gin for over 10 years and find they're built for hard work."

How about you? Get the facts and figures on International power from your International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer. Do it now!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

INTERNATIONAL



POWER THAT PAYS

Pack Cottonseed Meal and Cake

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Bees and Honey . . . Bread and Butter . . . Ice Cream and Cake

Here's why . . .

- A valuable market is created for cotton textiles.
- Bemis unbleached sheeting bags are siftproof and sturdy.
- Emptied bags are in big demand for home sewing, since the consumer gets good cotton fabric at about one-third the price in stores.
- The secondary-use value makes

Bemis COTTON BAGS economical for your customers.

- Bemis BAND-LABEL, with your brand printed in bright colors, makes an attention-getting, attractive, saleable package.

Bemis is the leading supplier of Band-Label Cotton Bags. Ask your Bemis Man for the complete story.

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Laugh IT OFF

"The increasing divorce rate is rapidly making America the land of the free, all right," a visiting Englishman said to an American friend.

"Yes," said the American, a somewhat hen-pecked husband, "but the marriage rate is increasing too, showing that America is still the home of the brave."

A catalogue sent out by a large mail order firm found its way to a farm house where it was evidently received with interest. The mail-order firm got back a letter, carefully written but crudely expressed, inquiring about a certain farm implement.

A typewritten answer to the letter was promptly sent out. To this letter, the mail-order firm received the following reply:

"You don't need to print your letters to me. I have been schooled and can read writin'."

"Now gentlemen," said the president of the Sugar Baby Bottle Co., "we have 25,000 of these feeding bottles in stock, and the company expects you salesmen to go out and create the demand."

Home from the Capital, a business man looked out the window and saw a big log floating down the river. He pointed it out to a friend and said "That's just like Washington. If you examined it closely you would see 10,000 ants crawling on it and each one thinks he's steering it."

Real Estate Salesman: "Here is a real nice modern home, with a fine kitchen, swell breakfast nook, large living room, convenient bath, two bedrooms and den." Prospect: "And den what?"

It was the first day of school. The teacher was explaining that if anyone had to go to the washroom they should hold up two fingers. One little boy looked puzzled and finally asked: "How's that gonna help?"

With the possible exception of the army mule, the Arkansas razorback is the meanest and toughest critter known to man.

"One day," relates a native of the Ozarks, "a big boar found a case of dynamite and ate a dozen sticks of it. He wandered on up to our barn and just for pure cussedness bit our best plow mule."

"Quick as lightning the mule turned around and kicked him square in the stomach. Ordinarily, it wouldn't have bothered the hog a bit but the dynamite went off; the corn crib was wrecked, windows broke for two miles around; and pieces of the mule came down in the next county."

"Believe you me, for the nex few days, we had a mighty sick hog on our hands!"

"What'll I take for this bad cough, Doc?"

"A tablespoon of castor oil every ten minutes."

"Will that cure me?"

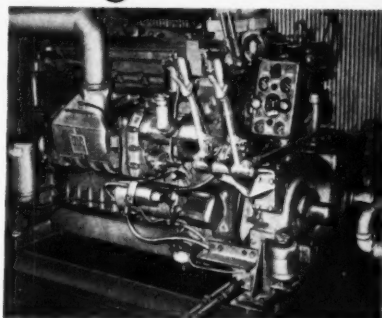
"Maybe not, but you sure will be afraid to cough!"

GM Diesel
Case History No. 5217-3

USER: Stokes Bros. Gin Co., Malden, Mo.

INSTALLATION: GM "Twin-6" Diesel powers a 4-80 Continental gin, 7 fans, conveyors, pump and press, inclined cleaners and burr machine. "Twin" was installed over a week end when former engine broke down.

PERFORMANCE: GM Diesel gives more constant speed to machinery, resulting in more even cotton sample. Gins 5 to 6 bales an hour on 13 gallons of fuel. Fuel costs 40 cents per bale less than with former engine.



This Diesel cuts costs 40¢ a bale

— AND TURNS OUT A BETTER SAMPLE

Put a General Motors Diesel to work in your gin, and you'll get a better "turnout" at lower cost, as hundreds of ginner have discovered. That's because this power-packed 2-cycle Diesel delivers a smoother, steadier flow of power. It starts at the push of a button, so you pay for power only when you need it. It is simple in design, easy and economical to maintain. And it

powers the whole gin on a thrifty diet of safe, low-cost fuel. Ask your GM Diesel distributor to show you how this Diesel can make your gin pay bigger profits season after season.

DETROIT DIESEL ENGINE DIVISION
GENERAL MOTORS, DETROIT 28, MICHIGAN
SINGLE ENGINES...32 to 275 H.P. MULTIPLE UNITS...Up to 800 H.P.

It pays to Standardize on

Write for booklet, "A 50,000,000 Horsepower Insurance Policy" that tells you why.





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You can count on smooth, dependable power when the hydraulic systems of your balers, lift trucks and other hydraulic mechanisms are charged with *Texaco Regal Oil (R&O)*. This is turbine-quality oil, specially fortified and processed to give it *more than ten times the oxidation-resistance of ordinary hydraulic oils*, and vastly superior rust-inhibiting power. It will not foam.

Because *Texaco Regal Oil (R&O)* keeps hydraulic systems free from rust, sludge and foam, operation is bound to be smoother, with *no unscheduled stoppages*. Parts will last longer, too, and you'll need fewer drains

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In your Diesel engines, your best assurance of unfailing power and lower operating cost is *Texaco Ursa Oil X***. It keeps engines clean, fuel consumption and maintenance costs low.

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FOR COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

Faithfully yours
50
for Fifty Years

Fleming Reviews the World Cotton Situation

By LAMAR FLEMING, Jr.

BURRIS JACKSON told me to prepare a talk on the World Cotton Situation.

In what way does this subject interest the people who attend this Cotton Congress? I believe the interest of most of us is primarily from the point of view of the owner or operator of farm-land: Is Cotton-growing the most remunerative use of his land and energy? That is the fundamental question for the owner and operator of the land. And the reply is of fundamental importance to those of us who furnish the cotton-grower with implements, fertilizer, insecticides, credit, or other ingredients of production, and who work in the processing, transportation, and distribution of the crop. Directly or remotely, everyone in the Southern tier of States, from North Carolina to California is affected. Particularly affected are those of us who put money in gins and oil-mills in locations where we believe cotton-growing will prosper and therefore continue. If our appraisal is right, our investments in these gins and oil-mills will prosper too, all other things being equal; but if we are wrong and cotton-growing in the areas of our gins and mills turns out to be unprofitable and therefore languishes, our investments will not prosper, and we may have to write them off completely. The ginner's gamble on his judgment is greater than the farmer's. If the farmer finds he made a mistake by planting cotton, he turns his land to another, more profitable use, and then there is no more cotton for the ginner to gin. To what other use can the ginner turn his gin?

So I will go on the assumption that this gathering of cotton-growers and servants of the grower and his crop is interested in the World Cotton Situation primarily as it gives clues to help answer the question: Will cotton-growing be, or continue to be, a satisfactory use of land and energy on my farm, in my County or State, or in the United States?

One approach to this question is from the angle of human demand for the products of cotton,—cotton textiles from lint,—and oils, shortening, margarine, protein feed, linters, and other things from the seed.

Demand for textiles fluctuates with population and popular buying power. It tends to expand as population expands. Since great segments of the World's population are under-clothed, apparel and household demand tends to increase faster than population, to the extent that the under-clothed elements attain to greater buying power. Likewise, since many parts of the World are under-industrialized, the demand for textiles as industrial equipment expands as they

■ AN AUTHORITATIVE discussion of the outlook for domestic and foreign cotton production and consumption, presented in an address at the American Cotton Congress, June 20, by the President of Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston.—ED.

move toward industrialization; and of course it expands with expansion of industry in countries already industrialized and with the industrial re-arrangements that accompany obsolescence, new inventions, and changes in style and consumer-demand.

World population has increased from 1,608,000,000 in 1900 to 2,389,000,000 in 1950. It grows at an annual rate of about 1 percent. U.S. population has increased from 75,995,000 in 1900 to 150,697,000 in 1950 and about 155,000,000 today. Its average annual growth was at the rate of about 2 percent in the first decade of the century, then a little less than 1½ percent as a result of more restrictive immigration laws, and of almost 2 percent with the heavy birth rates since 1946.

Now let's look at the figures on cotton consumption. The average World consumption for the cotton years 1934 to 1938 inclusive was 29,600,000 bales. After a decline during the War, it rose to 33 million in 1950 and about 32¼ million in the 1951 season, which now is nearing its close. The increase from the 1934-to-1938 period to 1951 was about 2½ million bales, or 9 percent—an average annual increase of 180,000 bales, or 0.6 percent. This is equal to only three-fifths of the rate of increase in World population. Consumption outside the U.S. averaged just over 23 million bales in the pre-war five-year period and is estimated just over 23 million for 1951, despite an increase of nearly 15 percent in population during the interim. Consumption in the U.S. averaged 6,454,000 bales in the five-year period and will be about 9 million for the 1951 cotton year. The increase is about 2,546,000 bales, or about 40 percent—an average annual rate of increase of about 175,000 bales, or 3 percent. This is double the average rate of increase in U.S. population for the whole period and about one and a half times its current rate. Conclusion: Cotton consumption increased by much more than the rate of increase in population in the United States and stood still in the rest of the World as a whole, despite the increase in population there;

and the net of it is a World increase at three-fifths the rate of increase in World population. Stated the other way around, per capita consumption increased materially in this Country and declined materially in most, but not all, foreign countries, and in the World as a whole.

To weigh these facts intelligently, we must consider them in the setting of other events. Perhaps the 1934-38 period is not a good one for comparative purposes, at least for this Country, as it commenced in depression and ended in grogginess from the shots in the arm with which we tried to doctor ourselves out of it. And we hardly can regard the present time as normal, with our tremendous military preparations and war-plant expansions. Filling the Quartermaster's orders for uniforms, sheets, duck, and so on, providing the beltings, filter cloths, et cetera, for the new plants, and satisfying the wants of a record force of employed at record wages—these demands pushed the American mills to a record peace-time consumption of 10,654,000 bales in the 1950 season. Part of this went into accumulation of stocks of the end-products, which retailers, cutters, converters, and mills have been liquidating rather painfully over the past twelve months. So perhaps, if we want a measure of consumption by the end-user, including the military, we ought to modify this figure very considerably. But it still would be more than the 9 million used in the 1951 season, which now is closing.

Of the 9 million-bale current rate of consumption, we must recognize some part as unusual addition to consumption by reason of the expansion of our military establishment, including the cotton textiles to equip the plants being built to fill military needs as well as direct military purchases of textiles. We have to guess to what extent and when the "unusual" additional needs will cease, through lesser need for military preparedness. This seems remote; but yet there is the possibility, perhaps far off and perhaps nearer than we dare believe, that a Gracious Providence eventually will mitigate our dangers and

permit us to devote less of our manpower and products to military uses. Then the portions of our present mill production and of the present general gainful employment which correspond to satisfaction of the special emergency needs of all things would cease to be needed for that purpose.

In such a contingency, employment, payrolls, and buying power would suffer in the measure that withdrawal of the emergency demands failed to be compensated by increases in other demands. To evaluate the possibilities of increases in other demands,—due to increase in population, to new demands for products newly invented and for plants to make them, to needs to build new homes, schools, roads, drainage systems, water systems, and irrigation systems, and to

the broadening of international trade that would follow a lessening of international tension,—you will have to call on minds far greater than mine. An end to the tension would permit a reduction in taxes, to the benefit of basic popular buying power. So, although an end to the high-pressure arming program certainly would bring the disruption inherent in large-scale shifts in the pattern of employment, I believe its effect on the civilian demand for textiles would be transitory.

I would guess that not less than 8,400,000 bales of the current 9,000,000-bale U.S. consumption rate is what we might term civilian consumption, including normal textile exports. This is an average of 27 pounds for each of our 155 million inhabitants. With this guess as a

premise, I will venture that we will not see a decade in the rest of our lives when the average annual civilian consumption of the U.S. will be less than 27 pounds per capita. This would mean an annual civilian consumption rate, shorn of emergency military additions, of 9½ million bales when the population reaches 175 million, which it should by 1960,—of 10½ million bales when it reaches 195 million, which it should by 1968,—assuming a static consumption of 27 pounds per capita.

Of course this per capita rate won't remain static. I believe the standard of living, with intermittent lapses, will continue a long-term upward course, which would tend to bring per capita textile consumption along with it. I said textile, not cotton textile.

What kind of textiles will enjoy this increasing demand, if it materializes?

Fifty years ago, the important textile fibers were cotton, wool, linen, and silk. Since then, a new giant textile fiber has been born—rayon, which is made by reducing the cellulose in linters or wood-pulp to a syrup and then extruding it through minute apertures, to emerge as a continuous filament. This filament can be spun and woven, or it can be cut to any desired lengths and spun in the same way as cotton. The World production of rayon in the calendar year 1951 was the equivalent of 9 million bales and was four times the 1939 production. It was equal to more than a quarter of the World cotton production, and exactly equal to the U.S. cotton consumption. Rayon plants under construction are expected to bring the World productive capacity to the equivalent of almost 11 million bales by the end of this year. Until recent years, rayon was more expensive than cotton; but reductions in the cost of producing it and advances in the cost and price of cotton have had the effect of making rayon now appreciably cheaper than the qualities of cotton with which it is interchangeable.

Still newer synthetic fibers are Nylon, of which the 1952 production is expected to be equal to 450,000 bales, and Orlon, Acrilan, Dynel, Saran, and Dacron, of which the 1952 production is expected to aggregate the equivalent of 330,000 bales.

The first thing rayon did was to take the place of silk almost entirely. I suppose it has largely taken the place of linen, as we hear little of linen nowadays. It has encroached heavily upon cotton and wool. Its successes against cotton are in the uses where fiber lengths or sheen are important. The length of filament is infinite; the length of staple fiber is cut to suit the spinner. It has well-nigh taken over the tire-cord field for certain types of tires. It has opened a field for new fabrics in which it is mixed with wool or cotton, combining the utility characteristics of the older fibers with its own sheen. In these combinations, it has added new outlets for cotton, compensating in some measure for its inroads upon cotton in other uses. In the apparel field, I believe cotton has gained as much through rayon mixtures as it has lost to straight rayon fabrics.

Nylon, Orlon, Acrilan, Dynel, Saran, and Dacron cost more than rayon or cotton. Nylon is superior to both in some uses requiring great strength. I understand that all of them are more suitable for the uses of more expensive

(Continued on Page 43)



**For the
BEST
BUY...**

**AMCO
Two Pound
Standard
Bagging**



**AMERICAN
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

Noble and West Streets Brooklyn 22, New York

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ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF COMPRESS AND SEWING TWINES

STOP GIN FIRES

WITH NEW HIGH STRENGTH ALNICO V ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS

**Tom Bridgers of Farmers Cotton Oil Co.
Reports NO FIRES Caused by Tramp Iron
Since Installation of Magnet!**

HERE'S FURTHER PROOF OF ERIEZ BELT-WIDE TEST FINDINGS

An Eriez Magnetic Hump was installed on a 12 inch intake line ahead of a Gravity Trap, which preceded the cleaner. After a season's operation, Mr. Bridgers stated, "This magnetic equipment will go a long way toward preventing gin fires and costly machinery damage. The magnet we installed effectively eliminates nails, screws, bottle caps, razor blades, pins and many other types of stray metal." Since the installation was made, there have been no shut-downs because of fires caused by foreign metal.

ERIEZ BELT-WIDE EXPERIMENTS PROVE TRAMP IRON MAJOR CAUSE OF ALL GIN FIRES

Eriez Manufacturing Company, the world's largest exclusive producer of Permanent Non-Electric Magnets, recently conducted an experimental program sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America. Many experimental gins were set up throughout the entire belt, using different types of Eriez specially designed equipment.

The results of these tests prove beyond any question of a doubt that—Tramp iron is a major cause of fires and can be effectively controlled by installing high strength Eriez permanent non-electric magnets.

The value of any Eriez magnet installation for removing tramp iron can be cited not only for the reduction of fires but also from the standpoint of decreased maintenance and increased volume due to less shut-down time for repairs. Foreign metal in seed cotton causes immeasurable damage to gin machinery, thereby making it necessary to stop operation during the busy season to make repairs or sharpen gin saws. Elimination of shut-down time becomes increasingly important with each succeeding year as the harvesting and ginning period becomes shorter and more critical due to mechanical harvesting. Protect your gin equipment, be assured of top operating efficiency with a minimum of shut-down time with tried and proved Eriez magnetic equipment.



Typical collection of tramp metal removed from one of Eriez experimental installations following a short period of operation.

ERIEZ NEW LINTER SLIDE MAGNET MOST POWERFUL AVAILABLE

Here's a magnet that has been carefully and specially designed to provide the utmost protection against harmful foreign metal passing down the slide on the Linter Stand. The Eriez unit is by far the most powerful, both magnetically and structurally, on the market today. This completely non-electric permanent magnet is guaranteed to retain its original strength which provides priceless protection against tramp iron damage to brushes, hullers, cleaners, etc. These units require no wiring or electric current thus eliminating any operating costs or maintenance problems. The Eriez unit is 58 1/4 inches wide which makes for quick and simple installation. To convince you of the superiority of this magnet, a 30 day free trial period is offered.

INSURANCE RATES REDUCED

In a letter to their customers the ARKANSAS INSPECTION & RATING BUREAU lowered premium rates 15c per \$100.00 for the inclusion of approved permanent non-electric magnetic separators. Here too is real evidence of the success of this magnet experimental program.

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Over 20,000 users in process industries throughout the world are benefiting by the advantages of Eriez equipment. First cost is last cost, the original magnetic strength, guaranteed for 10 years, lasts indefinitely.

The units are completely non-electric, no wires or electricity are ever needed. The magnets are built with ALNICO V which is more powerful than electrically energized units—added to this is the fact that your Eriez magnet has been designed and constructed by pioneers of permanent magnets—people with a wealth of know-how.

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L. P. Zumstein	Port Orange, Fla.



At Ramsey Farm, June 21

Many Producers See Cotton Field Day

■ **PRACTICAL** value of using research is demonstrated for American Cotton Congress by unit of prison system.

Approximately one thousand farmers, agricultural workers and members of the cotton industry thronged to the Ramsey Farm of the Texas Prison System in Brazoria County, Saturday, June 21, to hear and see how research results "pay off" when applied to cotton production.

This field day at the prison farm was the final event of the thirteenth annual American Cotton Congress, sponsored by the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, with Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, as general chairman.

First two days of the 1952 Congress were devoted to discussions of a wide variety of cotton topics, in meetings held at the Rice Hotel in Houston. The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press of June 21 reported the program for these two days. In addition, two of the featured addresses of the meeting, by Lamar Fleming, Jr., president, Anderson, Clayton and Co., and by Republican Congressman Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, are published in full elsewhere in the current issue.

At the Ramsey Farm, Congress visitors saw convincing evidence that prison officials, aided by Texas exten-



Photoviews of the Cotton Congress

■ **TOP:** L. to r.: Three of the Texas Prison System officials who were hosts at the June 21 Congress session are B. A. Stufflebeme, member of the state board, Grand Prairie; B. W. Frierson, assistant general manager, Sugarland; and O. B. Ellis, general manager, Huntsville.

■ **SECOND FROM TOP:** L. to r.: Cottonseed must have been the subject of this conversation between Dr. Harold Loden, Paymaster Farms, Plainview; Dr. T. R. Richmond, Texas Experiment Station, College Station; Roy B. Davis, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock; and C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas.

■ **THIRD FROM TOP:** L. to r.: Looking over the Cotton Research Committee of Texas exhibit are Dr. Earl Berkley, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; Miss Frances Davidson, cotton grower, Clint; George A. Simmons, Lubbock Cotton Oil Company, Lubbock; and Stuart McGregor, Dallas News, who discussed Texas cotton research on the Congress program.

■ **BOTTOM:** L. to r.: Three leaders in the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association shown here are Jerome Jalufka, vice-president, Robstown; S. N. Reed, president, O'Brien; and W. I. Bishop, a past president, Justin.





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sion and research agencies, are achieving their objectives of improving prison conditions, saving tax money and carrying on an efficient program of crop and livestock production.

Impressed by the modern, efficient management throughout the farm, many of those attending expressed amazement at the transformation that has taken place in a few years under the direction of the prison officials. Congress leaders praised members of the State Prison Board, General Manager O. B. Ellis, Assistant General Manager Byron W. Frierson and others responsible for the modernization.

Music by the prison orchestra provided entertainment as the crowd, from all parts of Texas and a number of other states and foreign countries, gathered at the farm. Following opening remarks by Chairman Jackson, B. A. Stufflebeme of Grand Prairie, member of the Prison Board, welcomed the group.

General Manager Ellis pointed out that the prison system has just started on a long range program to make the farms, which once were about the poorest farms in the counties in which they are located, efficient demonstration farms which can make a real contribution to Texas agriculture.

J. D. Prewitt, associate director, Texas Extension Service, College Station, presided over the prison farm session.

Practical information about the pink bollworm situation was provided in a panel discussion, with Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, Memphis, as moderator. Panel members included C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas; Dr. C. R. Sayre, Delta Pine and Land Company, Scott, Mississippi; John C. White, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin; and L. F. Curl, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, San Antonio.

Spencer said that cotton producers and leaders must be as determined and well organized to fight the pink bollworm as that pest is determined to destroy the crop. Dr. Sayre pledged full cooperation with infested areas, saying, "We in Mississippi are scared to death of the pink bollworm."

Cotton production facts were outlined by H. P. Smith, Texas A. & M. College agricultural engineer, who discussed mechanization to cut the hoe bill; A. C. Gunter, Extension entomologist, talking on insect control; and Fred C. Elliott, Extension cotton work specialist, outlining progress in mechanical harvesting.

Following a barbecue lunch in the prison dining room, the crowd went into the field to hear Frierson explain the methods used by the prison system farms. Success of these methods was apparent from the record of more than 10,000 bales of cotton produced in 1951 from 11,000 acres.

Field demonstrations of many of the practices used, combined with exhibits of cotton farm machinery, were of wide interest to the visitors, as were the tours which were the final event of the 1952 meeting.

A panel discussion on current ginning practices and problems, numerous exhibits in the Rice Hotel, and entertainment provided by Houston hosts were among the highlights of the earlier Congress sessions Thursday and Friday. Many cottonseed crushers and ginners were among the group attending the meeting.

Laws Will Retire July 14 From Swift Oil Mills

P. A. Laws, Memphis, Southeast district manager for Swift and Company oil mills, will retire on July 14. Associated with the company since 1922, he has been in his present position since 1942.

Widely known throughout the oil milling industry, he has served as president of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and has been active in many other industry programs.

Born in Potts Camp, Miss., he graduated from Mississippi A. & M. College and is an army veteran of World War I. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Rotary Club, Chickasaw Country Club and the Christian Church.

Feeding Cottonseed Meal Helps Beef Program

Cottonseed meal for supplemental feeding helped Texas Experiment Substation No. 1, at Beeville, maintain its year-round beef production program in 1950-51, despite drouth. Steers at Beeville were grown and finished during one of the driest seasons on record.

"While drouth may hurt farm beef production, it need not prevent the continuance of such a year-round program," says Progress Report 1463, giving details of the experiment.

Beeville station farm beef production

is based on the purchase of choice grade steer calves and the use of temporary annual pastures supplemented with sorghum silage and limited amounts of concentrates during drouths.

Karnes County Crop Late, Threatened by Insects

Cotton is late, suffering from dry weather and threatened with more pink bollworms than a year ago in Karnes County, Texas, according to information received from Frank Mzyk Gin Company, Falls City. A June bloom inspection in 24 fields revealed 17 with pink bollworms, including one 10 acre field showing 112 of the worms.

Most inspected fields also showed great numbers of boll weevils, and the early, heavy infestation of these two pests is considered a serious threat to the crop.

Farm Cash Receipts Rise

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings during the first half of 1952 are tentatively estimated by USDA at 13.3 billion dollars, four percent above the same period last year. Sales of farm products increased, while prices averaged slightly lower than a year ago. Smaller receipts from livestock and their products were more than offset by higher revenues from crops, including cotton, wheat and potatoes.



Enjoy Vacations After Voluntary Retirement

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES C. ROBERTS are pictured on one of the vacation trips that are part of their future plans following his voluntary retirement as Southland Cotton Oil Company manager at Corsicana, Texas. Recognized as an able leader in the industry, he has spent almost 50 years with oil mills and gins, starting at Pecan Gap, Texas, in 1902, with a gin owned by the firm which was the predecessor of the Southland organization. Since April, 1919, he has managed the Corsicana mill as one of the top men in the firm, and he well deserves the retirement which he desired in order to look after his farms, cattle and oil interests.

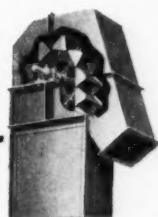
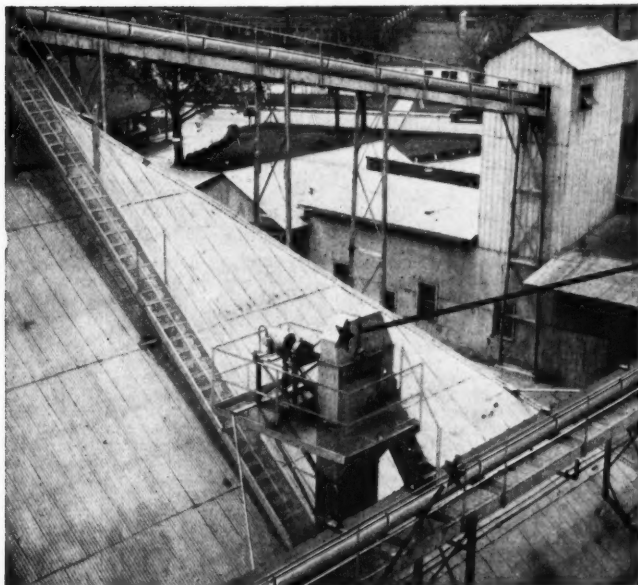
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World Events and Farming In the United States

I APPRECIATE the honor of addressing the American Cotton Congress. Although I am far enough from home to set myself up as an expert of some kind, I can assure you that I have never pretended to be a cotton expert. All this in spite of the late Cotton Ed Smith's contention that all government cotton experts came from the North, especially Alaska. If I should at any time attempt to pose as a cotton expert, I am sure this would be a poor place to start it. It would not take you real cotton experts long to get next to my pretensions.

I do admit that in the course of a number of years as a Member of the House Committee on Agriculture, I have heard a lot of talk about cotton and cotton problems. It is a genuinely interesting subject, and I am glad to add to my knowledge of it by attending your meetings and absorbing some valuable information.

Having been given the opportunity to choose my own subject, I have selected the rather general one of "World Events and American Agriculture." This will enable me to talk a little about cotton, and if I get into deep water I can quickly change the subject to wheat or beef cattle which are not only important products of your state but of my own as well.

I have not had a first hand opportunity to familiarize myself with the activities of the American Cotton Congress. However, I understand they are somewhat along the line of the National Cotton Council. In Washington I have had occasion to observe the work of the Cotton Council. So impressed have I been with what I have seen that I have suggested to organizations representing those engaged in the production, marketing, and processing of wheat the wisdom of setting up a Wheat Council. These suggestions have met with interest, and I know that some consideration is being given the matter. It is said that the most sincere form of flattery is imitation, and my suggestion that those engaged in the production and distribution of wheat set up a similar organization indicates how favorably I look upon the activities of the Cotton Council, and, of course, the Cotton Congress.

The subject which I have selected for my remarks today has been suggested by a look back at American agriculture during the three decades from 1920 to 1950. The first of these decades began with a short depression which was particularly hard on agriculture and from which it did not fully recover before the great depression began in 1929. The second decade began during the depres-

sion and included three years of drought. By the end of this decade large surpluses of storable agricultural commodities had accumulated in spite of strict controls designed to limit production to probable consumption and exports. Although our population was increasing, agricultural production was practically stationary during both of these decades. Per capita food consumption remained about the same, and the needs of our increased population were just about met by the reduction which took place in exports. Soil fertility was declining. Erosion was taking a great toll, and per acre yields were going down. Prices were at a low level and in 1939 were only slightly higher than they averaged during the depression. In short, during this twenty year period American agriculture cannot be said to have held its own.

Even in 1940 when the effects of the European war were beginning to be felt, farm prices were only 90 percent of the 1930 level and 88 percent of the average for the 1935-39 period. To enumerate a few individual average commodity prices for 1940, wheat was 68 cents per bushel; corn, 62 cents; cotton, a little less than 10 cents a pound; beef cattle, \$7.55 per hundred; and other prices in proportion. However, during this year agricultural production showed an increase amounting to 10 percent above the previous five year average.

This brings us to the third decade—1940-50—and what a different story it is. By the end of the war we had increased agriculture production by more than a third, and in 1946 it was 37 percent above pre-war. This increase was achieved in the face of many shortages including manpower, machinery, fertilizer, and transportation. All of this increased production, plus large accumulations of storable commodities at the beginning of this decade, was absorbed. Some went into exports to our allies; some into war production in this country; but a large part of it was accounted for by the fact that our per capita food consumption had expanded so that by 1946 it was 19 percent above pre-war. Since 1946 there have been slight further increases in production which reached 41 percent above pre-war in 1949 and

1951. Per capita consumption of food has fallen off since 1946 but still remains 12 or 13 percent above pre-war. Likewise domestic mill consumption of cotton is substantially above pre-war levels. Tobacco production, consumption, and exports have also made substantial increases.

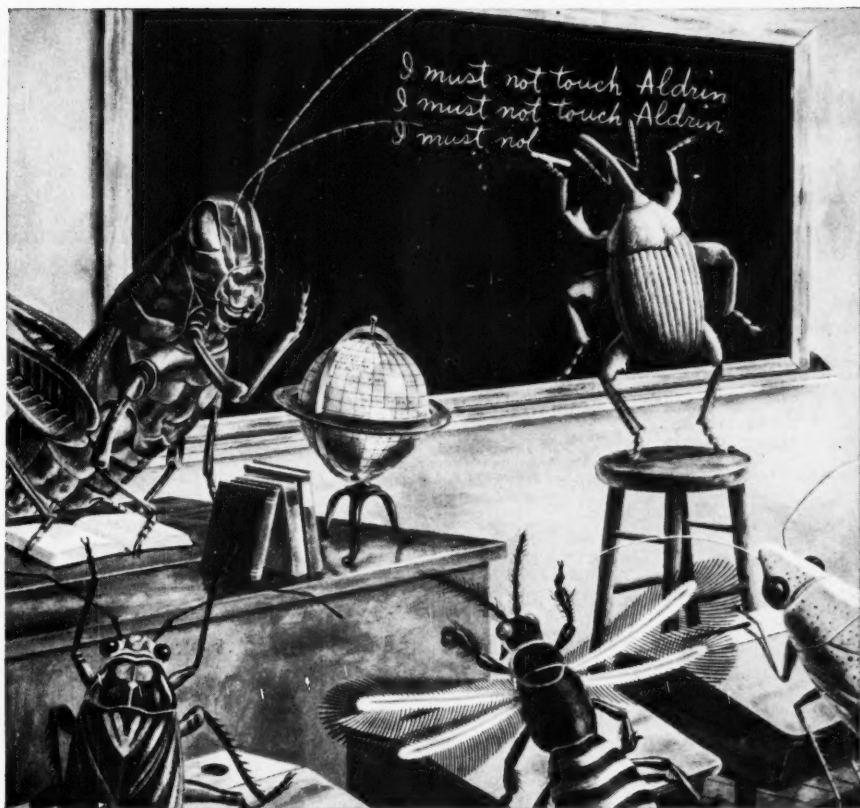
The spectacular expansion of agriculture during the decade of the forties which is continuing to some extent into the fifties is a fascinating story. How did it come about? Was it all due to the war? Will it continue? There are no sure or easy answers. It is easy to say that it was due to the war, and of course the war and the increased demand for agricultural products which it brought about was the trigger which set off the mechanism. Thereafter it was a sort of a chain reaction. We needed more agricultural products for war industries and the Armed Services. War industries absorbed our unemployed. Wages were increased. Buying power was expanded. Buying outlets were restricted because industry was changing from civilian to military purposes. People had more money to spend for food and clothing. Our allies needed food, cotton, and other farm products. All of this continued through the war.

Many expected a letdown at the war's end, but as yet it has not happened. At home industry continued to flourish. Buying power remained high. People kept up their standards of food consumption. Abroad there were continued demands for American farm products. People throughout the world, especially in the under-developed countries, took a new attitude toward food. They were no longer willing to accept without protest the idea that recurring famine and starvation was a normal situation. Instead people everywhere were insisting that the hungry be fed and were putting on their governments the responsibility for seeing that this was done. No government today except those of a highly totalitarian nature can last long unless it convinces its people that it is doing everything possible to secure food supplies for them.

With our agricultural production at
(Continued on Page 32)

By CLIFFORD R. HOPE

■ CHRONIC SURPLUSES of farm products are a thing of the past, says the accompanying talk, made at the American Cotton Congress. The author, a Republican Congressman from Kansas, has been a leader in sponsoring laws aiding agricultural research.—ED.



A thousand times, No!

BE IT boll weevil or grasshopper, thrips, wireworm or plant bug, the insect pest that touches aldrin will do well to write its will. This insecticide is effective in unbelievably small doses.

For instance, just one ounce of aldrin controls thrips on an acre of cotton! Two ounces control grasshoppers on one acre of crops. And a pound will massacre boll weevils on four acres of cotton.

Now aldrin has a partner—dieldrin—equally lethal and economical. Dieldrin is recommended for all those applications requiring residual action. It goes on killing . . . longer.

Because aldrin and dieldrin compounds are sprayed or dusted from the ground or from planes, effective coverage is quick and easy. No wonder growers are insisting on the insecticide that "kills the mostest with the leastest!"

Aldrin and dieldrin are tested, proved and officially approved for cotton insect control. Also, aldrin is highly successful in control of corn rootworms, white grubs, and wireworms. And, for good measure, dieldrin controls green stink bug and alfalfa weevil. Ask your insecticide dealer!

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In 15 Minutes or Less

New Method of Determining Oil Content of Soybeans

■ STEINLITE oil tester is result of years of cooperative effort by Seedburo and USDA technicians. Cuts hours off time required to determine oil content of soybeans by official method now in use.

A TIME-**SAVING**, efficient method of determining oil content of soybeans is now in use by a number of soybean processors. In 15 minutes or less, these processors are (1) running rapid oil measurements on incoming beans, and (2) getting continuous on-the-spot checks of screw press efficiency.

By checking incoming beans, processors can concentrate their processing in the high oil content beans and mer-

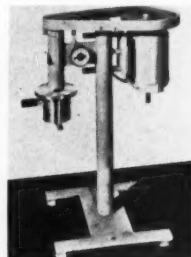
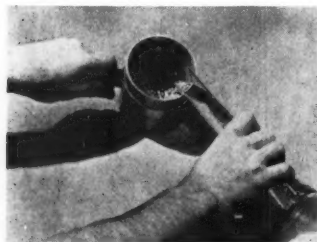


1 Weigh out amount of soybean sample called for by the conversion chart.

chandise those with lower oil content. Screw-press efficiency can be measured frequently and maintained by making regular checks on oil content of meal.

Processors are getting these advantages of mill-location oil content deter-

2 Put the weighed sample of beans into the Stein Mill extraction cup, then add 100 c.c. of Steinlite Solvent No. 1.

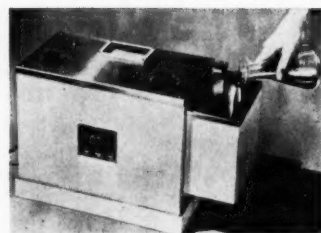


3 Grind the sample-solvent mixture in the Stein Mill for the length of time specified by the conversion chart.

mination through the use of the Seedburo Steinlite Model No. 300 LOS Oil Tester. This instrument is the result of years of cooperative effort by Seedburo Equipment Co., engineers and USDA grain technologists. Seedburo tested the instrument extensively for several years before introducing it commercially last year. Field installations have confirmed its effectiveness for rapid, easily made, accurate oil content determinations. Our laboratory work, conducted with cottonseed, peanuts and flax, indicates that the Steinlite oil tester will perform equally satisfactorily on these other oil bearing seeds. As a matter of fact, a commercial installation is currently being used by one firm solely for the purpose of working with flax.

The method involves the use of a high

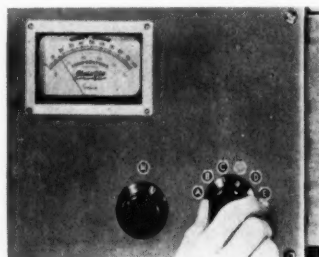
4 Next, filter the sample-solvent mixture into a flask.



5 Then pour the filtrate from the flask into the test cell.

frequency oscillator for measuring the quantity of oil in a solvent. Soybean samples are ground in a special grinder (Illustration 3) with an oil solvent. The oil in the beans is extracted in this grinding. The solvent containing the oil is then filtered (Illustration 4) and placed in the cell of the electronic oscillator (Illustration 5) which measures its dielectric properties. A meter reading is made (Illustration 6) and the reading converted to percent of oil by means of a conversion chart (Illustration 7) furnished with the instrument.

Results on a single sample of soybeans can be obtained in about 15 minutes and



6 Rotate dial selector switch counter-clockwise until meter reading is obtained. Read filtrate temperature from thermometer registering automatically on meter dial.

if the determinations are made in quantity it is estimated that two analysts could make 20 to 30 determinations per hour. The procedure is simple and can be carried out by non-technical personnel. Results are accurate to within .5 of 1 percent of the oil content determined by official laboratory analytical methods.

7 Convert the meter reading directly to oil content on the conversion chart, making adjustment for temperature.



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- The French Oil Mill Machinery Company has built more than twice the number of plants built by any other manufacturer in the world.
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND ILLUSTRATIVE BULLETINS ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

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At Natchez Meeting

Louisiana-Mississippi Selects Fontenot

■ **GARNER LESTER** honored for industry leadership. Wage-hour and insurance talks are convention features.

C. E. Fontenot, Eunice, La., was selected as president of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association at the twenty-second annual meeting, June 17-18, at the Eola Hotel in Natchez,

succeeding George E. Baird, Inverness, Miss.

Cecil Frazier, New Albany, Miss., and John T. Carroll, Gilbert, La., were elected vice-presidents. Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, Miss., executive vice-president and secretary, and Garner M. Lester, also of Jackson, treasurer, were re-elected.

The membership named an executive committee consisting of Fontenot, Baird, Lester, J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La., and George T. Hider, Lake Providence, La.

Mississippians on the association board of directors include Frazier, Baird, A. C. Garner, McComb; G. D. Brown, Lyon; C. B. Young, Sardis; S. R. Davenport, Scott; J. C. Sides, Coffeeville; J. W. Jordan, Hollandale; and J. J. Warren, Centerville.

Board members from Louisiana are, in addition to Carroll and Hider, Dan P. Logan, Gilliam; C. H. Wactor, Pioneer; Sidney Bertheaud, Opelousas; A. E. Cummings, Sunset; Andraste Landreaneau, Mamou; L. M. Coco, Alexandria; Anthony Manuel, Crowley; and Rabun Adkins, Benton.

A tribute paid to Garner M. Lester for his many years of leadership in the ginning industry was a special feature of the association's annual banquet that will be of interest to Lester's many friends throughout the nation.

Lester was presented with a framed copy of a resolution which had been passed in November, 1933, at a meeting of the National Cotton Ginners Conference in Dallas. Commending him for his unselfish service to the ginning industry, the resolution was signed by all attending the conference, which marked the beginning of the present National Cotton Ginners Association. Lester was president of the Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association at the time.

Two highlights of the interesting business sessions were discussions of insurance and the wage-hour law. "What Every Ginner Should Know about Insurance" was discussed by a panel consisting of J. F. Barksdale and Edgar Rushing, both of Jackson, Miss., and David J. Brewer, Greenwood, Miss.

C. Arthur Sullivan, attorney and a specialist in administrative law, made the address on the wage-hour law.

Other speakers included Clifton Kirkpatrick, National Cotton Council, Memphis; Charles J. Koch, Howe Scales Company, New Orleans; T. M. Waller, Mississippi Extension agronomist, State College; L. C. Murphree, Mississippi Extension entomologist, State College; and F. L. Gerdes and Charles C. Speakes, both of the Stoneville Laboratory.

Dr. James L. Brakefield, Birmingham, Ala., was the featured speaker at the annual banquet with an inspirational message. Historic Natchez provided entertainment enjoyed especially by the wives of ginner who attended.

May Cotton Consumption Up, Mill Stocks Drop

Stocks of cotton in mills declined during May and were smaller than at the end of May, 1951, reports USDA. End-of-month mill stocks were equivalent to two months' supply at the May consumption rate. Average May daily rate of mill consumption per working day was larger than in April.

Cotton stocks in public storage totaled 2,425,000 bales on May 31, against 3,044,000 a month earlier and 1,636,000 a year ago. CCC loan cotton totaled about 430,000 bales.

During the first 10 months of the current season, American mills consumed 7,747,000 bales compared with 9,069,000 during the same period last season.

Smaller Australian Crop

Near failure of the sunflower crop is the major factor in the 9 percent decrease in Australian oilseed production in 1951-52, says USDA. Cottonseed and flaxseed production increased, while peanut output is smaller. Total production of major oilseeds is estimated at 16,400 short tons, compared with 17,940 in 1950-51.

GOOD
Ginning
IS AN ENTERING
WEDGE FOR
GOOD BUSINESS

HINDOO
2 POUND-2 1/2 POUND TARE
(OPEN-WEAVE)
Bagging
IS YOUR VISIBLE LABEL
FOR GOOD GINNING

EXTRA STRONG • UTMOST VALUE •
ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE •

By giving customers what they want at a price that's fair, you hold old friends and gain new ones.

With HINDOO 2-lb. Jute Bagging on your cotton bales, you stamp yourself as an outstanding ginner. You can depend upon HINDOO 2-lb. Bagging to wrap your bales right, to stand the long haul and rough treatment and to give your customers' cotton the all-round protection needed.

HINDOO Bagging is made solely for the purpose of wrapping your cotton bales. It has no equal.

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ACCO Provides Unique Service To Aid Cotton's Customers

USERS OF COTTON are provided with a unique service that enables them to buy the type of cotton best suited to their individual needs through the new fiber and spinning laboratory of Anderson, Clayton & Co. in Houston. Manufacturers and research leaders who toured the laboratory during the recent American Cotton Congress praised highly the facilities they found there for measuring cotton quality.

Under the direction of Dr. Earl Berkley, formerly USDA fiber specialist, the laboratory takes cotton through the spinning process to a final commercial product. Differences in the finished product are found that cannot be accounted for merely on the basis of the usual grade and staple variations in raw cotton, and the laboratory works to evaluate and account for these differences.

The objectives of this work are to strengthen the position of cotton in the textile field, aid efficiency in mill operations and improve cotton fabrics.

Curtains hanging in the office of Dr. Berkley provide an interesting example of the variations in fabric resulting from cotton quality differences. Processed exactly the same, seven different raw cottons make seven different, noticeable patterns in the finished curtain material.

Through its laboratory, the firm is able to provide its customers with accurate information on the kind of cotton that they are getting, and the results they can expect from it. Research and industry leaders agree that such evaluation of the fiber is one of the major needs for continuing cotton improvement, beneficial both to growers and consumers.

Speakers Stress Value of One-Variety Activities

Extra profits worth over \$100,000,000 to Georgia farmers have resulted from cotton growing improvements through one-variety communities, E. C. Westbrook, Extension cotton specialist, estimated at the ceremony honoring growers of Senoia community, Coweta County, for outstanding 1951 contributions to Georgia's one-variety program.

One-variety winners Frank Daniel and Paul McKnight received silver trophies from J. M. Cheatham, president, Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia. The award is made every other year to a Georgia one-variety group.

Still higher production per acre is needed, Dean and Director C. C. Murray of the College of Agriculture said, listing a goal of one bale per acre. Georgia's 1951 yield of 321 pounds of lint per acre was the highest in the state's history.

Walter S. Brown, associate Extension director, presided at the meeting honoring more than 300 growers of the community. County Agent B. T. Brown said that the program brought farmers \$35,000 extra income last year, and has been worth more than a million dollars in extra profits to the community since 1934.

- Peanut stocks in commercial positions, May 31, excluding shelled oil stock, totaled nearly 560 million pounds, 8 percent above the commercial supply a year ago, reports USDA. Milling operations have lagged; stocks of edible grade peanuts are lower than last year.

- John C. Lee, president, New York Cotton Exchange, has become associated with Goodbody and Company as manager of the cotton department.

- Mrs. Helen S. Botsford has been named secretary-treasurer of the Arkansas Cotton Trade Association succeeding W. S. Turner, deceased.

- Southwestern cotton markets continued at the seasonal slow pace of recent weeks at the end of June, reports USDA.

- Twenty percent reduction from last year in Oklahoma cotton acreage to a 1952 total of 1,327,707 acres was the June 15 estimate of the Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange.

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From our Washington Bureau



By FRED BAILEY

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Ginning Ceilings**—The only "catch" in the suspension of cotton ginning ceilings is that they will again become automatically in effect if the price of raw cotton is re-controlled. Agriculture Department officials think that possibility, barring an unexpectedly short crop, is remote.

Issuance of the decontrol order was delayed for more than three weeks because it got tangled up in OPS red tape. The decision to decontrol was reached at an OPS meeting on May 31, but the actual order was delayed until June 23.

After clearing the Services Branch of OPS the proposed order was sent to the Textile Branch for clearance. That Branch held it up on a decision to tie it into similar decontrol action previously taken on raw cotton and textiles. The Services Branch was not especially happy about that, but it finally went along.

• **OPS Escapes Death**—The inside story of the 10-months extension of the Defense Production Act is that OPS es-

caped a death sentence by the narrowest of margins. The House conferees suddenly and unexpectedly abandoned House provisions which would have had the effect of putting OPS out of business.

Administration leaders we talked with after the House passed the decontrol bill were ready to accept defeat. They feared that the best they could expect would be a bill that would "cripple" price control machinery. The bill that finally went through Congress and was signed by the President was surprisingly close to what the Administration regarded as acceptable and "workable."

One usually well informed House member explained the situation this way: "A majority of the House apparently felt that price controls are unpopular with a majority of their constituents, so they wanted to get on record as voting to remove them. They can point to their vote in the campaign as favoring decontrol. Personally, most of us felt that although price controls do more harm than good at the moment, we feared that we would be blamed for inflation if

prices started going up. So, we voted on both sides."

The two most important changes, so far as agriculture is concerned, are:

1. It specifies that "any program announced while this title is in effect, the level of support to co-operators shall be 90 per centum of the parity price . . . for any basic agricultural commodity with respect to which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas."

Agriculture Department officials say that since price support rates for all basic commodities must, under the farm law, be announced prior to next April 30, that the 90 percent would be in effect for the full 1953 marketing season.

2. The only flat ban on price ceilings was placed on processed fruits and vegetables. There has been a ceiling in effect on fresh fruits and vegetables at the farm level.

It provides, also, that whenever a price ceiling is established at the farm for any agricultural commodity

or product, that OPS must establish margins for processors, wholesalers and retailers, and that these margins shall apply even when the commodity is selling below ceilings.

The House amendment which the farm groups backed the strongest was the Talle proviso that would have prohibited price controls on any commodity not rationed or allocated. That would have freed all farm commodities from ceilings. As matters stand now, OPS control authority is changed very little from what it has been the past year and a half.

Congress did, however, make one tentative gesture toward decontrol. It stated that it is the general policy of Congress to terminate wage and price controls "as rapidly as possible consistent with terms of the Act." It leaves the decision as to what and when to decontrol entirely up to OPS, however.

The wage provisions in the new law still are subject to legal interpretation, since they are not clear on several points. The law creates a new Wage Board of equal numbers of industry, labor and public members, but puts it under the general direction of the Economic Stabilization Administrator. It limits Board authority to individual wage cases and denies it jurisdiction "with respect to any labor dispute or with respect to any issue involved therein." That would outlaw any such action as was taken in the steel dispute, officials think.

• **Crop Report Blunder** — The USDA Crop Reporting Board got off lighter in the House Agriculture Committee report on its 1951 cotton estimate blunder than most observers here had expected. The Committee said, however, that the error "could have and should have been avoided."

The subcommittee report which also was adopted by the full committee found that "a large part of the over-estimate of the 1951 cotton crop, which caused a serious break in the price of cotton and resulted in millions of dollars of loss to cotton farmers, could and should have been avoided."

(Continued on Page 23)

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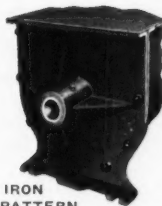
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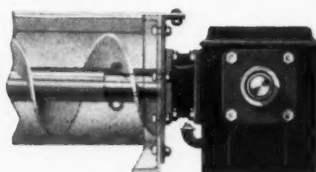
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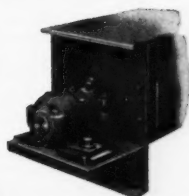
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OUTSIDE PATTERN
BOX END WITH FEET



ENCLOSED
COUNTERSHAFT
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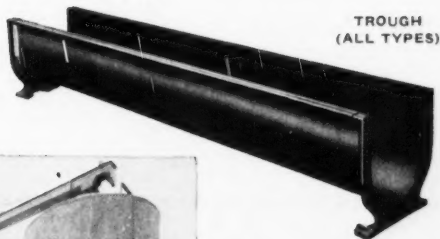


FABRICATED STEEL
BOX END WITH
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PILLOW BLOCK, AND
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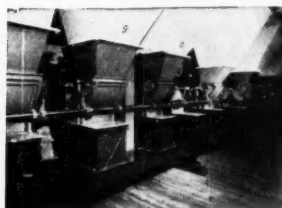
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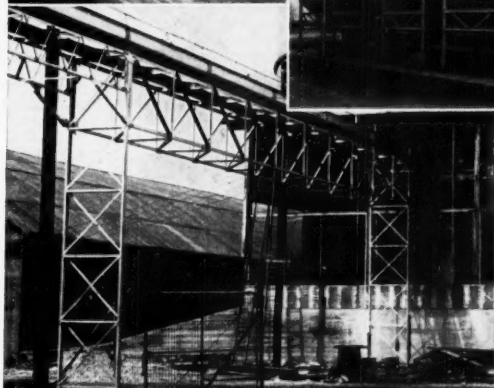
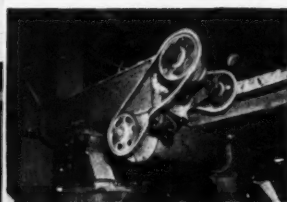
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As Viewed from

The "PRESS" Box

• Mexico Troubled

MEXICO'S INDUSTRY has been troubled with just about everything this season that can bother a cotton farmer—including lack of water, bugs, labor uncertainties and other problems. Trade reports say that the Matamoros section, opposite Brownsville, is the hardest hit, with some estimates that as many as half of the farmers cannot make a crop. A carryover about equal to one year's normal crop and lower prices have added to the worries of Mexican producers.

• Try to Spell This One

A NEW WORD for the spelling contests is the chemical name of the poison that California will use to control mites that damaged cotton last year during dry spells. The technical name is spelled 2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy) isopropyl, 2-cholorethyl sulfite, but please don't ask us to say it. Aramite, another name for it, is easier to pronounce—and spell.

• Moderate Modernization

HOW TO MODERNIZE at moderate cost is a timely subject for ginner, discussed by C. A. Bennett and C. M. Merkel, USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, in a technical bulletin from

Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association. Smooth samples and clean cotton depend upon dry seed cotton, say the authors, and the poorest of gins can afford some of the many types of driers now available. "Driers are about the simplest, out-of-order-less, cussless, wait-less pieces of equipment a ginner can buy."

• Peanut Supports Listed

COMPLETE OPERATING details of the 1952 peanut support price program, including warehouse rates, now are available from PMA county and state committees. Minimum price support levels by types and areas are based on a national average of not less than \$239.40 per ton—to be increased if 90 percent of parity on Aug. 1 exceeds \$239.40. Producers pay warehouse and handling charges. Loans and purchase agreements will be available through Jan. 31, 1953, and mature May 31.

• Tell 'Em What You Need

OKLAHOMA GINNERS are advised by Association Secretary J. D. Fleming to tell political candidates of the need for research and education, and the Association has set a good example by continuing voluntary collection of five cents

per bale for the Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation. Pointing out that research is adding billions to farm income, Fleming warns that many politicians will give only lip service to agricultural needs unless voters speak up.

• Behind the Bars, Briefly

WELL-KNOWN OIL MILLERS were on the inside looking out at the Ramsey, Texas, Prison Farm, July 21, for the American Cotton Congress field day. Among those enjoying barbecue in the prison dining room were Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., E. T. Harris and W. W. Moore, all of Houston; W. L. Goble, Jr., Waco; and Frank Dickson, Corsicana. With no reports to the contrary, it is assumed that all were released when the program ended.

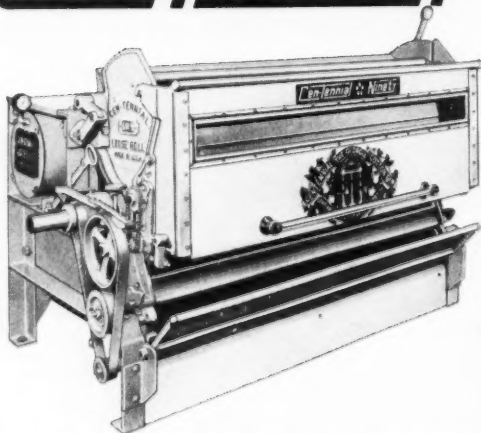
• Raindrop Tells the Tale

ONE RAINDROP, falling on unprotected soil, tells the whole story of erosion. Splashing as it hits, the drop moves tiny soil particles from where they were and leaves a film, breaking down soil structure. But when the drop falls on a blade of grass or clover leaf, it loses its destructive force.

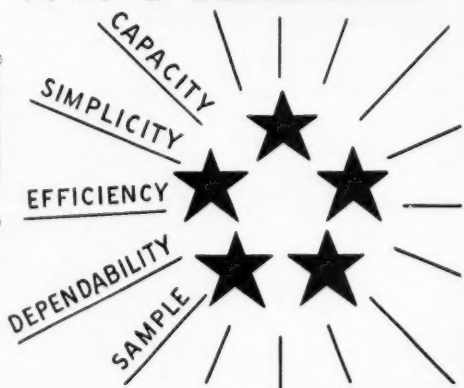
• Ask Same Ginning Rate

NO CHANGE in ginning rates from last season is favored by directors of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association. They voted to ask the corporation commission to retain the 55 cent rate for the start of the season and permit the 65 cent rate to go into effect Nov. 1, corresponding with the frost date and beginning of rough harvested cotton.

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Ninety



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New Mid-South Soybean Is Higher in Oil Content

The Dorman soybean, a new variety developed especially for the Upper Mississippi Delta and Mid-South, has been released to selected growers for an increase of planting seed, USDA has announced. Fairly adequate seed stocks for spring planting in 1953 are expected.

Named for the late director of the Mississippi Experiment Station, Clarence Dorman, the new variety is well adapted in the alluvial soils of the Mississippi valley and southeastern Missouri to northeastern Louisiana, and good yields also have been obtained on Arkansas prairie soils and on the coastal plains of the upper eastern coast of Virginia.

Dorman seed yields in field trials usually have exceeded those of S-100, and often have equalled those of Ogden, which is 14 to 18 days later in maturity. Dorman's oil content is 2.5 to 3 percent higher than S-100, amounting to 40 to 50 pounds more oil per ton of beans.

Fight Heavy South Texas Pink Bollworm Outbreak

Ginners, cottonseed crushers and other businessmen are cooperating with farmers and control officials in plans for widespread educational work to fight the very heavy pink bollworm infestation developing in South Texas. Meeting June 6 at Harlingen and June 26 at Robstown, leaders emphasized seriousness of the threat and the need for community action throughout Lower Rio Grande Valley and Coastal Bend areas.

Bloom inspections in the Valley and in representative Coastal Bend counties show much heavier infestation than a year ago, and a very heavy worm count

is being found in green boll inspections now underway. At this time, up to 75 percent green boll infestation has been found, with some bolls showing six to eight worms per boll.

"To reduce this heavy infestation, early stalk destruction must be accomplished and to get maximum results this must be done well in advance of the deadline," R. W. White, project leader, USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, points out.

Mills Aid Cameron County First Bale Observance

Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Company, Valley Compress and Harlingen State Bank jointly paid \$1.05 a pound to Manuel Diaz for the first bale of cotton in Cameron County, Texas. Diaz also

received \$405 in bonuses contributed by business firms, including South Texas Cotton Oil Company of Harlingen.

Harlingen interests staged the auction, expected to become an annual affair, in support of the city's claim to the title of "Cotton Capital of the Valley."

Ed Stevens Recuperating in Atlanta Hospital

Ed Stevens, chairman of the board, Dawson, Georgia, Cotton Oil Company, is recuperating satisfactorily from a coronary thrombosis at Piedmont Hospital, Atlanta. He says he is feeling fine and enjoying a needed rest. He expects to leave the hospital in about three weeks, taking a long vacation with Mrs. Stevens.

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Radio Weather News Helps Poisoning

Listening to radio broadcasts of weather conditions may help cotton farmers avoid waste of materials and may increase efficiency of insecticide or defoliant applications, says the National Cotton Council.

The choice between dusts or sprays for cotton insect control may be determined by weather conditions. Dry weather is favorable for spraying, dew or humid conditions for dusting.

Many radio weather broadcasts use terminology which indicates the percentage of the forecast area likely to get rain. By understanding and using these terms, farmers can better determine when to poison. Forecasting a "risk" or "chance" for showers means rain is unlikely for more than 15 percent of the area, indicating that there would be little danger of rain washing off insecticides. "Showers," on the other hand, could mean that from half to three-fourths of the area would receive rain, and that poisoning might not be advisable. Extent of insect infestation in some cases may warrant poisoning despite indicated rainfall, depending on the judgment of the individual farmer.

From our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 24)

been avoided" if proper reporting procedures had been followed.

The report pointed to the 2,000,000 bale reduction in Crop Board estimates between September and December, and said that this could be attributed one-third to an over-estimate of the acreage in cultivation on July 1 and two-thirds to failure to reflect properly and promptly adverse weather during July and August.

In criticism of the Board, the committee pointed out that the Board's methods have not changed substantially in many years and that the estimates are based on a comparatively small num-

ber of reports. The September cotton estimate, for example, was based on only 7,033 reports from throughout the entire cotton belt.

The committee made several suggestions for improving Board estimates, but added that these would require additional appropriations. It suggested that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics budget request for next year be increased to make the improvements possible. Chief among these recommendations is the establishment in BAE of a "research, experimental and analysis unit which will devote its full time to analyzing present crop reporting methods in order to discover reasons for errors and methods of improvement, and to devising and testing new techniques for in-

creasing the accuracy and usefulness of the reports."

• **Bearish on Price Outlook**—For some reason not too easily understood, top-level USDA officials are bearish on the cotton price outlook for this fall. But, they are prohibited by law from expressing those views publicly.

It is this feeling of pessimism on prices that is motivating the Department in preparing in advance for a county-by-county campaign to "inform farmers on the desirability" of placing a large part of the 1952 crop under the CCC loan program, if prices begin to slip.

Some officials think that if the crop reaches or exceeds the 16-million bale goal, prices are likely to go so low as to cause criticism of the Department. It is the thinking at present that the campaign will be aimed at diverting cotton to the loan program if the price drops below 35 cents a pound.

Price pessimism is based in part on the official prediction that exports next year will drop from 5.8 million bales for the 1951-52 season to around 4.5 million bales. A few think even that figure may be a bit high. At the same time, however, there are official reports indicating that domestic consumption may show some improvement in the year ahead.

• **Labor Policy . . . At Last** — After months of dilly dallying the various government agencies have gotten together on a uniform "policy" aimed at "maintaining an adequate farm labor force for meeting the high food and fiber needs of the mobilization period."

Issued by President Truman and tagged as Defense Manpower Policy No. 6, the policy directs Selective Service, the Labor Department and USDA to place "increased emphasis on retaining key agricultural workers on farms" and stress "recruitment of both year-round and seasonal workers, as well as the training and efficient use of the farm work force in general."

As one result of the order, the State Selective Service offices are expected to adopt uniform methods for deferment of essential farm workers. The yardstick for this is to be the units of production on the farm. Each state, however, is to work out its own unit system.

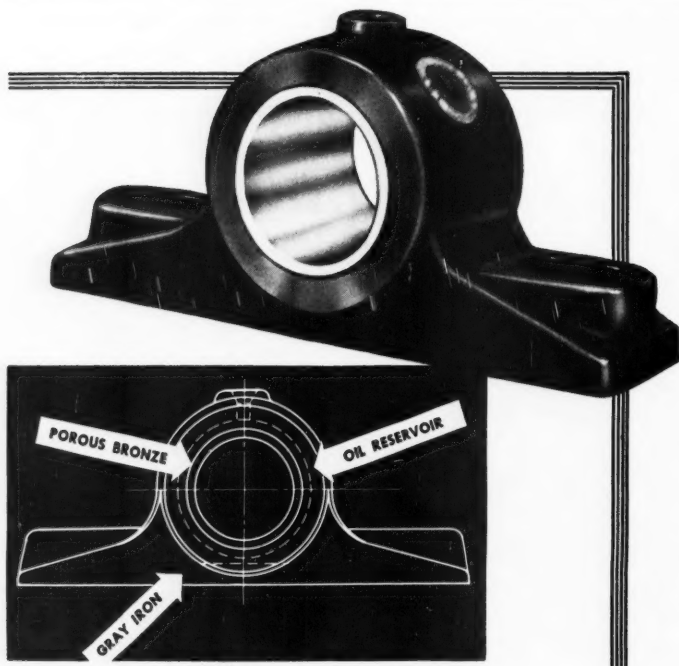
Staley Appoints Soybean Advertising Manager

The appointment of A. E. Staley III as advertising manager of the soybean division of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., has been announced by Paul R. Ray, soybean division manager.

The son of A. E. Staley, Jr., president of the firm, he has been a copy writer and account executive in the Chicago office of Ruthrauff and Ryan, Inc., an advertising agency.

Clemson Host to College Agricultural Editors

Members of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors will hold their annual meeting at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., July 20-23. Panel discussions, addresses, exhibits of various media for agricultural education and publicity, and entertainment features are scheduled.



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Hope for Seed Contract Change After Protest

Hope that some modification will be made in the seed "eligibility" provisions of the 1952 cottonseed support program was expressed by T. H. Gregory, NCPA executive vice-president, in his June 27 news letter to oil mills, although no definite assurance of a change had been received at the time.

The NCPA special defense committee met on June 24 with members of the House agriculture committee and PMA representatives in a meeting called as a result of industry protests against the "eligibility" provisions.

Under those provisions, only products obtained from seed bought by ginner who have signed PMA agreements could be tendered by the mills. In effect, the NCPA news letter explained, this would place mills in the position of either underwriting a part of the PMA support program or enforcing the program by seeking gin sign-ups.

"The matter was thoroughly explained to the Congressmen who appeared sympathetic to the mill point of view," Gregory said. "While PMA representatives declined to commit themselves, we are hopeful that some modification of the seed 'eligibility' provisions will be made."

Feed Control Group Hears Heidebrecht Swine Talk

Dr. Allen Heidebrecht, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Texas, discussed recent developments in swine feeding in one of the featured addresses at the tenth annual convention of the Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials, June 25-28, at Carlsbad, N. M.

Approximately 200 control officials from 15 southern states attended the meeting. Tours of a potash mine and refinery and of Carlsbad Caverns were made.

Housewives Lose One Round In Federal Tax Battle

Marshall, Texas, housewives, who have received national publicity for their legal fight against collecting withholding taxes for the federal government, lost a round in their battle when Federal Judge William H. Atwell ruled in favor of the government on June 30.

Mrs. L. P. Martin, wife of the president of the Marshall Cotton Oil Company, is one of the leaders among the women who are contesting the government's right to force collection of the taxes.

Attorneys for the group have announced that they will appeal the case to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Hughston and LeClerc Firms at New Address

Two well-known Texas members of the oil mill industry, Tom H. Hughston, Hughston Sales Company, and John S. LeClerc, Jr., whose firm represents the American Manufacturing Company and Coastal Bagging Company, have announced the removal of their offices to 4515 Prentice Street, Dallas.

The new phone number of the two firms, which formerly were located in Farmers Branch, is Forest 8-8403.

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Three Million Get Soil Conservation Payments

Less than \$100 was paid to 76 percent of the almost three million farmers receiving agricultural conservation payments in 1950, says USDA, and 92 percent of the farmers received less than \$200. Maximum payment permitted is \$2,500.

Average assistance payment per acre for farm land of all sizes was 36 cents. Payments are designed to aid soil conservation and lasting farm production.

• Dothan Oil Mill Company, Dothan, Ala., is distributing a booklet containing the favorite, tested recipes of Mrs. Oscar Clark, one of the South's finest cooks.

1951-52 Sao Paulo Cotton Production Favorable

The second official estimate of the 1951-52 cotton crop in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, placed production at 1,300,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), slightly less than the 1,334,000 bales estimated in the first official forecast, according to reports to USDA. The most recent estimate of the current season's crop is about 33 percent above the final estimate of 975,000 bales for the same state in 1950-51. In past years final estimates have usually been below the preliminary estimates.

The weather during April and May was favorable for harvesting following the rather heavy rains in March which caused some damage to the quality of the cotton. In addition to direct injury

to the cotton bolls, the heavy rainfall hindered insect control measures, thereby contributing to still more extensive damage to the cotton. About 60 percent of the crop was reported picked by the latter part of May.

With planting just nearing completion, it is still too early to forecast the 1952-53 cotton production in North Brazil. Rainfall in recent months has been above average, assuring a fairly adequate supply of moisture to germinate the seed. Insect damage particularly by caterpillars, has not been excessive. The crop is expected to exceed considerably the 1951-52 production, recently estimated at only 265,000 bales as a result of the prolonged drought in 1951.

Clayton Mill Saved When Two Warehouses Burned

Two warehouses of the Central Oil and Milling Company, Clayton, North Carolina were destroyed by fire June 25, with the damage to buildings and contents estimated at \$100,000 by Paul Keller, president.

He stated that only "remarkable work" by the Clayton volunteer fire department and firemen from Raleigh, Selma and Smithfield saved the company plant adjoining the warehouses. Keller said the loss was partially insured. One warehouse was empty, but the other contained soybean meal, bags, bagging and fertilizer.

Indian Crop and Imports Larger, Exports Drop

India imported 635,000 bales of cotton during the first eight months of this season, 33 percent more than in the same period last season, says USDA, with 442,000 bales of the total coming from the United States. Total 1951-52 exports are expected to be about one million bales, 70 percent U.S. cotton.

Indian cotton exports have been very small this season to date, but export quotas have been increased periodically to the present total of 246,000 bales. A primary reason for the increases is the higher crop estimate, now at about three million bales, about 300,000 bales above 1950-51.

Hurst Named Head of USDA Division, Boyd Retires

The appointment of Wilbur M. Hurst and retirement of George R. Boyd as head of the USDA division of mechanical processing of farm products were announced June 30. The Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., is one of the research units of the division, which also carries on research on processing other vegetable fibers and engineering improvements for rural industries processing or handling farm products.

A native of Morton, Miss., Hurst has been with the USDA since 1926, while Boyd joined the organization in 1908.

• W. W. Moore joined the staff of the Swift and Company oil mill at Houston. He formerly was with the Memphis oil mill and more recently with the Chicago office.

HINCKLEY

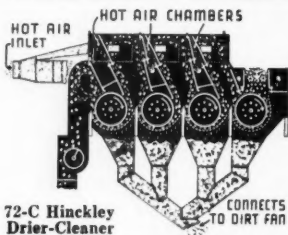
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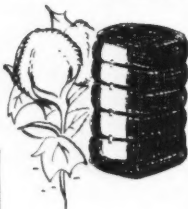
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First and second vice-presidents of the Carolina Ginners Association are Frank M. Wannamaker, St. Matthews, S. C., and Clyde Upchurch, Jr., Raeford, N. C.

As announced in the June 21 Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, M. W. Tilghman recently was named president and the office moved to Dunn, N. C., where he lives. Clifford H. Hardy, Dillon, S. C., is the new executive secretary, moving to the headquarters at Dunn.

1951 Cotton Consumption Near Postwar Record

A near-record postwar consumption of 9,962,000 bales of cotton in domestic mills during the calendar year 1951 is reported in the latest edition of the National Cotton Council's handbook, "Cotton Counts Its Customers." Postwar consumption has been larger only in 1947, and then only by a few thousand bales.

The handbook provides detailed quantity information on uses accounting for over 80 percent of 1951 domestic cotton consumption. Automobiles, sheets, shirts, trousers and bags are listed as the five largest cotton consumers, accounting for nearly one-third of the total.

Most significant gain, the report says, was the automobile market rise from 780,000 bales in 1950 to 892,000 bales last year. In sheets, consumption increased from 510,000 bales to 561,000. Use for men's shirts rose from 462,000



Field Check Shows Damage by Boll Weevil

THIRTY-TWO Vocational Agriculture Teachers who attended the Cotton Insect Control Short Course at Texas A. & M. College, June 16-18, got practical experience in determining the extent of boll weevil damage. On this Brazos Bottom farm, where the group is shown looking for weevils, they found that practically every square was punctured.

to 508,000 bales. Consumption in men's trousers decreased from 445,000 bales to 385,000 last year, and there was a slight drop in use of cotton for bags.

• T. P. Fisher has been transferred from the Swift and Company oil mill at Blytheville, Ark., to the mill at Albany, Ga.

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World Events and Farming

(Continued from Page 18)

a high level following the war we adopted the idea of using food and other farm products as instruments of foreign policy. In this we were impelled basically by humanitarian motives, but it soon became apparent that in a hungry world our possession of agricultural products in excess of our needs was an effective instrument in combating communism among distressed people. And so since the war ended we have exported billions of dollars worth of grain, cotton, tobacco, and other farm products to our allies and to distressed countries outside of the communist held areas. Much of this has been done at the expense of American taxpayers, but the results have been good. We have kept Western Europe

and the Mediterranean area from going communist. We have enabled many Asiatic countries to keep going. We have helped Japan return to the family of nations. In a way what we have accomplished has been negative. We have prevented some very bad things from happening; we cannot yet say that they may not happen later, but the chance grows less as the time goes on.

Then came the Korean War, and our participation in the plan for the defense of Western Europe and other areas, plus our overall rearmament program. How long this situation will continue, it is impossible to say. But as long as it does, the demands on American agriculture from abroad will probably be heavy.

The fact that our agriculture has been able to make such a magnificent re-

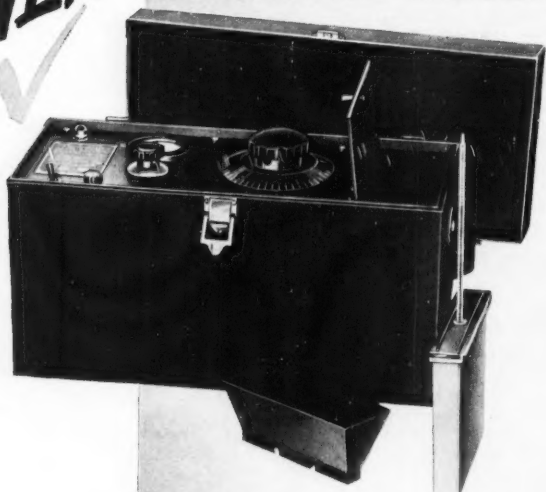
sponse to the requirements which have been made of it during recent years is a tribute to its inherent strength. It showed that as a nation we had resources beyond our knowledge. For the first time it gave American farmers an opportunity to go all out in the way of production efforts. It brought about an entire change of viewpoint from the gloom and despair which obtained during the thirties when over-production and surpluses were held up as bogey-men to be avoided like the plague. The fact that farmers responded so readily and effectively showed the inherent desire and ambition of every farmer to produce. It furnished the first opportunity for farmers to make effective use of the agricultural research and education which we had been developing in this country for many years. It showed that every dollar which as a nation we had spent on agricultural research and education was being returned to us a thousand-fold in expanded production in a time of stress. It showed the value of mechanization and the worth of the new varieties of crops and strains of livestock which had been developed in our experiment stations. It showed the value of agricultural education not only in our colleges but more particularly through the Extension Service with its county agents.

What about the future? No one can say when we will be out of Korea or what will happen in Western Europe or a dozen other places where the world's peace may be broken or disturbed. No one can say when or how the cold war will end if it does end without becoming a shooting war. I am not going to speculate on those matters. I leave that to those who are better informed or more competent, but I would like to comment on what seem to me to be some of the big questions confronting the agricultural producers of this country as well as those who process and distribute agricultural products.

First and foremost, there is the question of how to produce enough food and fiber to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding population. During the decade of the thirties our population increased by 9 million; but during the forties, we went from 131 million to 150 million or more than double the rate of the previous decade. At present the increase is more than 2½ million per year, which, if continued, means that we will have 175 million people by 1960. That's here at home, but population is increasing all over the world at the rate of at least 25 million per year. And yet, according to figures compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, while world population has increased 13 percent since 1940, world food production has increased only 9 percent. So there are more hungry people in the world today than there were ten years ago, and the number is increasing. Furthermore, much of the 9 percent increase in food production since 1940 has been in a few nations like the United States and not in those where there are hungry people. Those who know say that tonight there will be at least one billion people in this world going to bed hungry.

But let's leave this big problem and just consider our own situation for a moment. Our population increase is at a rate of more than 1½ percent per year. That means that if our people are going to maintain our present standard of living we must increase our acreage

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by that amount or produce more on existing acres. But we can't increase our acreage. The fact is our largest harvested crop acreage was back in 1932 when it was 373 million acres. It's been shrinking since that time. Now it fluctuates around 340 to 350 million acres. We will bring into production some new land through reclamation, but this will be offset by the good land that goes out of production through expansion of our highway system, the construction of airports, building of reservoirs, and the expansion of our urban centers. So whatever increases we make in production will have to come by increasing the productivity of the acreage we already have. The fact is that for the last five years our population has grown faster than our agricultural production. Unless we can change this, we will have to lower our standards of living here at home or curtail the exports which we are sending to feed hungry people in other countries.

There is a limit to what our farmers can do in the way of producing food and fiber for export to other countries. Those countries are going to have to increase their productive efforts. We can help them in this. It is to our interest to do so because nothing can happen anywhere in the world which does not have some repercussions here. Hungry people are dangerous people. What we need to do is to help people help themselves. This we are doing now through the Point IV Program. We are sharing with other nations the results of the agricultural research and education which we have carried on in this country. It is a slow process. It requires patience, but in the end it will pay far

greater dividends in real assistance and good will than can be accomplished in any other way. Furthermore, a program of this kind is not expensive. It is well within our means.

What I have been saying about food applies of course to fibers also. Both are important and both must be considered in any expansion of production. They are competitive also in the sense that with a limited acreage, if we increase food production, we may do it at the expense of fiber and visa versa. The point is that all of our land should be put to its most effective and efficient use.

Here in America we have large acreages which are particularly suitable for cotton production. We heard a great deal a few years ago about foreign competition. We were told that other countries could produce more cheaply and would take away our markets, but that has not happened. We have had shifts in cotton acreage in this country. Much land has gone out of cotton, but so far American cotton production has held its own in competition with all other countries, and our position today statistically is as strong as it ever was.

There has been tough competition from synthetics. This will continue, but domestic mill consumption of American cotton is holding its own both on an overall and per capita basis. No doubt consumption of synthetics will continue to increase, but improved varieties and new processes of manufacture will enable cotton to keep its pre-eminent position.

The rapid changes which world events and other causes are bringing in farming require that our agricultural

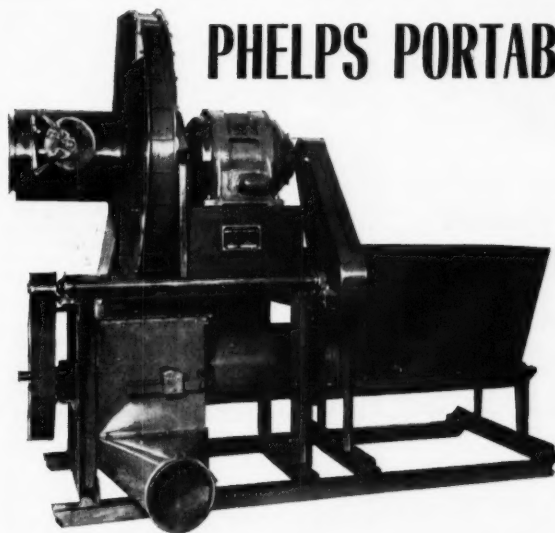
policies be kept up to date. We have gotten away from the depression atmosphere of the thirties, but I am not sure we fully realize that the important question in the years ahead will be how to avoid shortages rather than surpluses.

This does not mean that occasional surpluses will not plague us. An effort to produce enough may provide too much in unusually good years. But in my opinion chronic surpluses are a thing of the past, and the occasional surpluses in highly productive years will come in handy in years when crops are short.

Our policy for the future should have two principal objectives. The first should be a reasonable stability of prices at levels which are fair to producers and consumers. The second should be to assure a continuing ample supply of food and fiber to meet the needs of an expanded population at home and to carry out whatever obligations we may have abroad.

As far as storable crops are concerned, we have worked out through trial and error a price support program which is fairly effective and which can be improved as experience dictates. Perishable commodities offer greater problems, but even there, considerable success has been attained through marketing agreements. These have been especially successful in the case of fluid milk and some fresh fruits and vegetables. This subject could be pursued at much greater length, but in talking to this group I want to discuss particularly how we can meet the second main objective of an ample supply of farm products.

To do this on an acreage which already has fixed limits means we must



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proceed along two principal lines. First, we must do everything possible to restore and replace our soil and increase its fertility. Second, we must expand research and education not only in production but in processing and distribution as well. Progress in these fields is necessarily slow. That's why it is necessary for us to work and plan today for what our needs will be ten, fifteen, and twenty years from now.

Much has been done in soil conservation, but only a fraction of what must be done in the future. Soil conservation is popular. Everyone is for it, but up to date much that has been done in the name of conservation has little permanent value. From now on we need to get down to business. There must be more technical advice and assistance and more watershed programs to stop ero-

sion of our priceless top soil. It is not enough to conserve what we now have. Much of our present farm land must be rebuilt and restored to its former fertility if our future needs are to be met.

In the matter of research it is essential that production research in all of its phases be intensified and expanded. We need to know more about the extent to which production can be expanded through increased and more effective use of fertilizers. We need more research in agricultural engineering and in the use of labor saving devices on the farm. There must be intensification and expansion of research on insect pests and plant and animal diseases. It takes continued and persistent research to keep up with plant diseases. For example, in spite of outstanding success in the de-

velopment of rust-resistant varieties of grain, we are confronted with new races of rust to which supposedly rust-free varieties are not immune. I know that you have had somewhat the same experience in research on cotton diseases. The use of new and originally exceedingly effective insecticides seems to result in some cases in the development of heartier and increasingly resistant insects. If we are even to hold our own in the eternal battle between man and insects, research must be carried out on a constantly increasing scale.

We need expanded and intensified research in the neglected field embracing the distribution and marketing of farm products including the elimination of spoilage and waste.

I know of no farm commodity which has received greater benefit from research than cotton. There is none which has greater possibilities of receiving benefits from further research. I am sure I do not need to elaborate on this to members of the American Cotton Congress which has done so much to promote cotton research.

One may ask why shouldn't farmers carry on their own research work. A good question, but one that is easily answered. In the first place there is no way by which millions of farmers can set up organizations to carry on research. Nor can they do it themselves. Agricultural research, if it is to be effective, must be done through government agencies and largely at government expense. And let me say right here that I do not know of any government expenditures which have returned greater dividends than those made for research. Every dollar so spent is an investment in the future of America. The results of agricultural research in general have benefited consumers fully as much as they have farmers, and that will be true of new discoveries and improvements which I feel sure will follow expanded research programs.

Let me conclude by saying that whatever we may have thought back in the dark days of the thirties, we realize now that agriculture is not a static industry. We dare not let it become such if our nation is to grow and prosper and remain at peace. American agriculture will continue to expand and our farmers will be able to do the big job ahead of them if we follow policies which provide reasonable price stability at a fair level on one hand, and expanded and up-to-date conservation and research programs on the other.

Syria Increases Oilseed Production in 1951

Syria's 1951 production of oilseeds, excluding olives, totaled about 98,000 short tons, more than 30 percent increase over 1950, according to reports to USDA.

Expanded cotton production accounted for the increase. The commercial cottonseed crop of about 90,940 tons amounted to about 90 percent of the total 1951 oilseed crop, but was reduced by insect damage.

Sesame cultivation suffered from cotton acreage expansion, with only 2,200 tons produced in 1951 against 6,600 tons in 1950.

Cotton acreage in 1952 is expected to decrease from 1951 but probably will exceed that of 1950.

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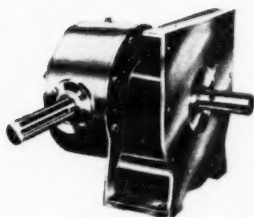
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Ladybug, Ladybug Will You Help Cotton?

COTTON growers of the Texas South Plains may be chanting a variation of the old saying that has long been popular with children, "Ladybug, ladybug, your house is on fire."

Gallons of ladybugs have been purchased by producers of cotton and other crops this season in an experiment seeking cheaper methods for controlling harmful insects. Saying frankly that they do not know whether it will work or not, the growers have purchased some 400 gallons of the ladybug beetles hoping that they will destroy aphids and other pests.

Jesse Johnson, ginner and farmer near Slaton, is one of those trying the method for partial insect control. His comment is typical of farmers using the bugs:

"Benefit of the ladybug as a method of insect control is questionable, but at least it's worth a try. At the recommended rate, cost of the ladybugs should run about 60 cents an acre. There's no question in my mind that the bugs will control the aphid, but the question seems to be whether the number of aphids will justify the ladybugs."

"Certainly they won't hurt the cotton crop, and they are not very expensive. It's just an experiment, but I was on the committee that made field counts of insect damage in the Dimmitt area, where they used ladybugs last year, and there seemed to be a definite relationship between the number of ladybugs in the field and bollworm damage."

Many Awards in Georgia For Cotton Improvement

Many incentives for better cotton production are being offered to Georgia cotton producers in 1952 through the co-operation of industry groups with the Georgia Extension Service, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association, the Atlantic Cotton Association and others have been active in sponsoring awards for cotton improvement.

By winning the state-wide five-acre contest this fall, and breaking the previous high record in the contest, a Georgia grower may win as much as \$1,500. The first prize winner receives \$500 each year and an additional \$500 is offered annually to the person breaking all previous records. Since the state champion for 1951 failed to break a previous record, the \$500 has been added to the 1952 award, making a total sweepstakes prize of \$1,000.

D. L. Branyon, Extension agronomist in charge of cotton improvement, reports wide interest among 4-H Club boys in their cotton program, for which numerous awards are offered. Top 4-H producer of the state will receive a \$250 scholarship.

A permanent trophy has been awarded to the Senoia Community, Coweta County, for leadership in good cotton practices in a one-variety program.

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• Progress of the Crop •

In keeping with the official beginning of summer, real summer weather prevailed over most of the Cotton Belt during the last two weeks of June. High temperatures and dry weather helped to check insects and cotton generally made fair progress, but most cotton areas would welcome the general, soaking rains which traditionally come around the Fourth of July. Thundershowers and scattered heavier rains, as this is written, offered hope that drier Southwestern areas will get the needed general rains.

ARIZONA cotton areas were dry and cooler during the week ending June 27 and reported satisfactory growth. Blossoms and small bolls were found in early planted fields with many large bolls in stub fields. Fields planted earlier in the month were making rapid growth.

MID-SOUTH cotton needed rain as June ended, although crop prospects generally continued good and cotton was suffering less for moisture than gardens, pastures and hay crops. Mississippi county agents reported heavy boll weevil infestation in some areas, and said that hot, dry weather had favored an increase in bollworms.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES also had hot, dry weather in most localities the second half of the month which helped to check the boll weevil. Georgia and North Carolina Extension leaders warned, however, that farmers cannot depend on this weather to solve their insect problems, stressing the need for regular field checks and poisoning when these checks show 10 percent of squares punctured.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES had hot, dry weather most of the past two weeks, with only partial relief from showers and some good rains at the month's end. In Oklahoma, the week ending June 28 was the third straight week of hot, dry weather, causing cotton to suffer in some areas and keeping plants from growing as they should. Weevils continued to emerge but infestation was spotted and heaviest in early-planted cotton.

Texas cotton, on the whole, made good progress in growth and fruiting during the hot, dry weather but rains were needed and helpful in the localities where they fell. Boll weevil and pink bollworms were numerous in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and some Coastal Bend areas; and fleahoppers were migrating in damaging numbers into many fields throughout the southern half of the state.

South Plains of Texas planted acreages this year and last were about the same, K. N. Clapp of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Lubbock, said in his weekly report, but abandonment is estimated at only 150,000 acres this season, against 665,000 abandoned in June last year. Estimated acreage of 3,505,000 compares with 2,900,000 on July 1 last year.

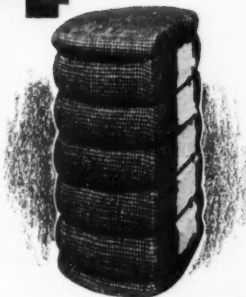
Beneficial rains fell, through June 28, over Bailey, Castro, Lamb and Parmer counties, and parts of Cochran and Hookley, with showers over the west halves of Hale and Lubbock—amounting to about one-fourth of the dryland acreage. Spotted light showers to nothing had been received in most critical drought areas, except Cochran county. Cotton plants have been hurt by hot winds and blowsand, making little growth; but Clapp reported good general rains would

change the dryland picture overnight. Irrigated cotton condition is good; dryland, poor to good, averaging fair. In very dry areas, condition on June 28 was critical. Clapp estimated that 150,000 acres have already died, with an additional 250,000 to 350,000 that may be lost without rain within two weeks.

• W. Bassett Orr, has been named secretary-treasurer of Texas Feed Manufacturers Association, with executive offices in Bryan.

• J. S. Morrison, Chickasha, is the 1952-53 president of the Oklahoma Feed Manufacturers Association.

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Crop Disappointing

Castor Bean Goal May Fall Short

■ **WEATHER** sharply reduced 1951 yield of strategic oil, prices to growers above guarantee.

Full acreage goal for castor beans in the U.S. for 1952 may not be met, and the 1951 crop was much smaller than expected, according to a USDA-BAE report. At the request of the Munitions Board, a program to encourage domestic production of castor beans, which supply

strategic oil for defense needs, began last year.

Under the 1951 program, 84,000 acres were planted. This included 29,000 irrigated acres, mostly in California but also in Texas, Arizona and Oklahoma, and 55,000 dryland acres in Oklahoma and Texas. The 1952 acreage goal is 200,000 acres.

Acreage planted last year was expected to produce 20 to 30 million pounds of castor oil, plus enough seed for planting the 1952 crop. However, adverse weather, excessive shattering and other factors reduced the crop and less than nine million pounds of oil is likely to be produced. PMA surveys indicate that only 75 percent of the planted acres were harvested.

Average yields (hulled basis) were 750 to 900 pounds per acre on California and

Little Black Box Aids Use of Fertilizer

A little black box, now the constant companion of every Arkansas county agent, is helping to remove guesswork from fertilizer recommendations.

The gadget tests the tissue of plants for the presence of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, and is the quickest means yet devised to verify deficiency signs in growing plants. Arkansas extension officials, who believe their state is the first to use the method on a large scale, say that the main value is to detect trouble while there is still time to do something about it.

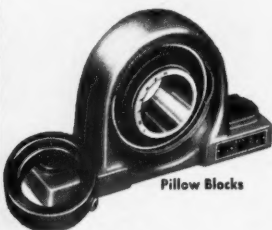
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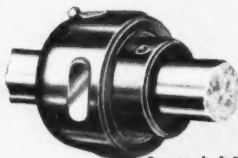
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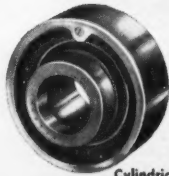
Pillow Blocks



Flange Cartridges



Countershaft Box



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FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS

MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

Arizona irrigated land, and less than 140 pounds in Oklahoma and Texas, mostly on dryland acreage but including some irrigated.

Prices received by farmers ranged from 10.5 to 12 cents per pound, which was above the minimum guarantee for beans grown under contract.

Military uses for castor oil and its derivatives are mainly in lubricating oils, especially for airplanes, special tough nylon plastic coatings for combat communications wire, all-purpose greases and hydraulic fluids. Castor oil is stockpiled by the Munitions Board, and the government has restricted most uses of the oil since March, 1951, to assure supplies for defense needs.

Fertilizer Use Sets New Record, Analyses Higher

American farmers in 1951 increased their use of chemical fertilizers for the thirteenth consecutive year to set a new record of 18,665,748 short tons of fertilizer and fertilizer materials consumed, the National Fertilizer Association reports.

Not included in the total are phosphate rock, gypsum, lime or minor quantities of other materials.

A continuing trend toward use of higher-analysis fertilizers is noted in the report, which lists 3-12-12 as the leading single mixed fertilizer used.

Fertilizer consumption increased last year in all of the major cotton states except North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas. Percentage gains were greatest in California, New Mexico, Arizona and Tennessee, but North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama led in the tonnage used.

\$17,200 in Beef Cattle Awards for Texas Fair

Beef cattle premiums totaling \$17,200 will be awarded at the 1952 State Fair of Texas in Dallas, Ray W. Wilson, livestock manager, has announced.

Dates for the beef cattle show will be Oct. 4-9, with prizes for Herefords, Brahmans, Angus and Shorthorns. While not competing for prizes, there will be on exhibit throughout the State Fair a herd of the famous Santa Gertrudis cattle from the King Ranch.



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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls. Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Rolls — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Filter Presses — Electric Motors — 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Screw Presses — 30" Chandler Huller — Carver Lint Tailing Beater. Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PKospect 5985.

FOR SALE—One (1) No. 8 Helm cold cake breaker with extra set rolls, \$500.00. 24 No. 63 breast knife bars (new) \$10.00 each. No. 60 breast knives (new) \$5.00 each. 58 No. 35 cylinder knives (new) \$3.00 each. All these knives and bars are for 42" Chandler huller. McAlester Oil Mill Co., Box 275, McAlester, Okla.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—1 model PX Murray steel-bound press, condition good. Contact Chas. G. Davis, Palmer, Texas, Phone 2361.

COTTON GIN BUILDINGS—All steel—completely prefabricated, ready to bolt together. Can be modified for any type of gin operation, for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.A.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—One vertical 3-plunger Continental hydraulic cotton press pump with tight and loose pulleys, \$200.00. 1 5-cylinder wood Hardwicke-Etter cleaner, good condition, \$100.00. 1 wood iron bound cotton press, wood sills, ram and casing, with Cameron trampler, \$300.00. McAlester Oil Mill Co., Box 275, McAlester, Okla.

GOVERNMENT type dryers delivered and erected in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 42 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

FOR SALE—All or any part of a complete Lummus gin plant, including 14 foot burr extractor.—Gus Hartman, Rockwall, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five 60" standard, pressed steel, Mitchell machines.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus automatic gins, LEF extractor-feeders, 2 cleaners, big bur machine, down-packing Lummus press, Waukeha 145 h.p. engine. Located 8 miles south of Grand Saline, Texas. Reasonably priced. Inquire B. P. Tunnell, 815 East High Street, Willis Point, Texas.

FOR SALE—Modern, well equipped 4-80 Continental gin plant, model C V-belt drive brush gins with "30" fronts, new Mitchell special super units, 12-cylinder Murray steel cleaner, new Lummus steel press, steel condenser and tramper, good 1947 M-M 6-cylinder 242 h.p. butane engine, Mitchell drying system, iron-clad gin building, new 1942 modern 4-room manager's residence, housing for crew, 5,000-bale location in Bailey County, Texas (Stegall Community). Price \$45,000 with \$20,000 cash, terms on balance. Contact N. B. Embry, Box 768, Littlefield, Texas, phone 973.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Some very profitable gin buys in South Texas, also the Rio Grande Valley. Gins that are located in good crop areas and will enjoy capacity runs. One 4-80 Continental, a good one for \$50,000 has cash. Another 4-80 Continental, two extra good houses, 40 acres of land, all irrigated, a bargain at \$25,500 half cash. One 4-90 Murray at less than cost. Price \$65,000. Another one of two 4-80's anticipating a good run this year. Its a real bargain at \$52,500. For detailed information on these and others, call, write or wire M. M. Phillips, Phone 5-8555, P. O. Box 1288 Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete all-steel gin with steel building and electric power for removal, consisting of 4-80 Continental direct connected stands, 4-X Continental extractor-feeders, tower drier with inclined cleaner, Continental down packing press, V-belt driven fans and main drive, down draft Continental condenser, seed bin and 10 x 28" truck scales. Steel building 80' long. Can be purchased on terms. A good gin plant complete for a bargain price. Write Box "GM," care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power—call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock, ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 7846, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus air blast gin, with all equipment. Write Box "E," Gollad, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw model 30 Continental gin stands which are in good condition, just having been completely reworked. Priced for quick sale.—John C. Webb and Sons, Demopolis, Ala.

FOR SALE—3-80 Lummus air jet cleaners with lint flue, condenser and fan, new 800 bales back. 2-80 saw Murray gins with roll dump and glass fronts, 4-80 model C all steel AB gins with 30 fronts, 8-60" standard Mitchell with flat belt drive, equipped for drying, 5-52" V-belt super Mitchell like new equipped for drying, 1-60" super Mitchell with V-belt drive, 1-60" standard Mitchell equipped for drying, 1-66" flat belt standard Mitchell, 1-14" Lummus steel bur machine, 1-14" Wichita steel bur machine with long and short conveyors, 3-5 cylinder 50" Stacy steel horizontal cleaners, 1-53" Mitchell 4-cylinder jembo supports and piping, 1-53" 3-cylinder Mitchell pre-cleaner, 1-12 section thermo cleaner like new, 1-16 section Lummus thermo cleaner, 1-50" six flight H-E separator, 1-52" 1949 model Gullett steel separator, 1-6 cylinder air line steel cleaner, 1-2 cylinder steel Lummus air line cleaner, 1-60" Gullett steel down discharge condenser, 1-60" Murray down discharge steel condenser, 3-60" Continental side discharge steel condensers, 1-72" Murray down discharge steel condenser, 1-12 shelf Murray tower drier, 1-14, million b.t.u. Continental burner, 1-2 trough Continental dryer, 1-60" standard steel bound paragon press, ram and casing, with center crank opener, square center column, new long type sills and platen support, 1 long stroke B. B. Cameron steel trampler, 1 long stroke Lummus side discharge condenser in Mississippi, Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Complete delinting equipment for planting seed, 20-ton capacity, double cut outfit preferred. Best at good and priced right to be moved. Write Box "KT," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—5-80 Murray new style roll dump, glass fronts, state condition and price. Write Box "JK," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

EXPERIENCED gin manager and cotton buyer desires position preferably in West Texas. 25 years experience in central, south and west Texas. Available now. Write Box "CP," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Reliable ginner, for night run to operate latest Hardwicke-Etter outfit. Outline experience, give age. Write, don't phone.—Violet Gin Co., Robstown, Texas.

WANTED—Ginner to operate a 3-80 Murray gin, electric power. Write to J. K. Edmondson, at Heth, Ark.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—One G. E. motor, 50 h.p., 220 volt, 514 r.p.m. One 18 x 40 Murray Corliss steam engine, 75 feet three ply 18 inch leather belt, used only eight months.—Weimar Oil Mill, Weimar, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt 8 x 9 6-cylinder Minneapolis Moline engine with starting equipment, natural gas or butane.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

START Venetian Blind Laundry. Profitable lifetime business. Part or full time occupation. New machine. Free booklet.—L. M. Co., 101 S. 44th St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt model 1210-12A Moline engine 220 h.p. 2 rebuilt 8 x 9 4-cylinder Moline engines 150 h.p. 1 rebuilt 35 h.p. Moline engine. New Moline engines in stock for immediate delivery. Call us for parts and service day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use—warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest design, completely prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—New International engines, gas and diesel. Rebuilt engines, all sizes, 10 to 250 h.p. New and rebuilt generator sets, all sizes. We trade.—Sam Warren Engine Co., 359 S. Industrial Blvd., Dallas, Texas. Phone Randolph 5872.

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To better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver FREE any equipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert machinists, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone, and no more expensive than if done in your city.

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

- | | |
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| 1—300 hp. 3/60/2800/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 1—250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring | 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 4—150 hp. 3/60/2800/900 rpm, slip ring | 4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 8—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage |

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HARLINGEN

FOR SALE—1 66 x 16 Brownell 100 h.p. boiler, full flush front, with steel hangers, with 150 lbs. working pressure. 1 fuel pump, 2 boiler feed pumps, 1 24-inch Brownell open pan heater. 1 set grate bars. This boiler is as good as new, was installed in 1948, and ginned 3,800 bales. Will sell reasonable all or any part.—Will Davis, Rt. 1, Buckholts, Texas.

FOR SALE—40 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse type Y oil engine, with 14" x 60" main drive pulley, air pump, two air tanks, three h.p. engine, water and fuel pumps, and 300 gal. underground fuel tank. Price \$1,000.00.—K. Thompson, Prentiss, Miss.

FOR SALE—5,000 patterns sugar bag cloth cotton bale covers. Priced to sell.—Sterling Bag & Burlap Co., 41 Carolina St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One and half rolls new 131" SRM quality, style 64, white wool press cloth. Box 376, Americus, Ga.

FOR SALE—1-25 h.p. upright boiler in A-1 condition and burner. 2-6 cylinder Worthington diesel 125 h.p. engines. 1-40 h.p. LeRoi natural gas or butane engine with radiator for dryer fan. 1-120 h.p. FBM full diesel engine complete. 1-150 h.p. Climax natural gas or butane engine. New Climax engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, Fulwider Bldg., Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—2 LeRoi model RXISVW 12-cylinder gas engines, approximately 300 h.p., excellent condition. 1 Buda model 8-DC-125 full diesel engine, approximately 125 h.p. 1 Caterpillar D-15, 000 full diesel engines, approximately 125 h.p. 4 Cummins LI-600 full diesel engines, approximately 225 h.p. 2 Superior ORD full diesel engines, approximately 250 h.p. All these engines in good first class condition. For further information, prices or to arrange inspection wire P. O. Box 9877, Fort Worth, Texas.

Textile Institute to Test Cotton Fiber for USDA

USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory has contracted with Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., to study new tests for cotton fiber characteristics which may relate to processing behavior. The project, supported under Research and Marketing Act provisions, is scheduled for two years.

Testing and research at the Institute will be carried out on a large number of standard and experimentally-grown cotton varieties made into yarns at USDA Fiber and Spinning Laboratory, Clemson, S. C., and on several large master samples of cotton processed into yarns and fabrics on a pilot plant scale. Although a unit in itself, this research will be integrated into the larger cotton research project supported by industrial members of the institute.

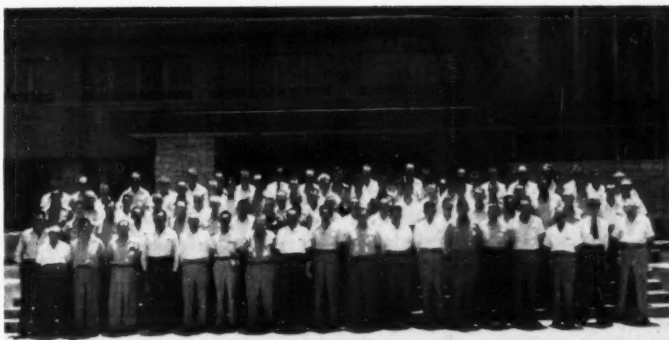
South American Oilseed Meals Coming to U.S.

First shipments of linseed and cottonseed meal from Argentina currently being offered in the East are expected to arrive in mid-July, say trade reports. Shipments are expected to continue for about six months unless Europe takes more South American meal than is expected.

Traders estimate that about 50,000 tons of cottonseed meal, linseed and sunflower meal have been booked for shipment to the U.S., with about half scheduled for Pacific ports and half for Gulf and Eastern ports.

• H. B. Henderson, chairman, University of Georgia dairy division, Athens, is the 1952-53 president of the American Dairy Science Association. He is the first Georgian to hold this office.

• Mississippi Experiment Station and substations have set aside each Thursday as visitors' day to give people better opportunity to inspect research work.



Attended Oil Mill Short Course at Texas A. & M.

OIL MILL OPERATORS and others who attended the twentieth annual oil mill short course, June 16-18, at Texas A. & M. College are shown above. About 95 persons from Texas and other states registered for the meeting, conducted by the college Institute of Oilseed Technology, in cooperation with Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. Arrangements were made by a committee consisting of J. D. Lindsay, George A. Simmons, J. W. Howell, Jr., E. H. Wilson, J. H. Brawner, C. W. Rankin and H. D. Reeves.

Multi-Purpose Spray for Cotton, Other Crops

Development of a multi-purpose spray unit suitable for applying cotton defoliants and for the application of insecticides to cotton, vegetables and other field crops has been announced by the Lower Rio Grande Valley Experiment Station, Weslaco, Texas.

The general purpose unit is designed to meet the desire of farmers for a spray unit that can be adapted easily to the different needs commonly found on Valley farms. These range from pre-emergence weed control on cotton and vegetables to the application of leaf defoliants to cotton. The spray unit is economical in cost of construction and simple in operation, with emphasis placed on simple adjustment features from the standpoint of nozzle arrangement and ease by which drops and boom can be adjusted.

Detailed information on construction and use of the unit is given in Progress Report 14600, obtainable from Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station.

Nicaragua Harvests Large Sesame Crop in '51-52

Nicaragua's recently concluded 1951-52 sesame harvest is estimated officially at 10,650 short tons from 50,070 acres, according to reports to USDA. Well-informed private sources believe that the crop may have amounted to as much as 13,180 tons. Either figure, however, represents a considerable increase from the approximately 7,600 tons produced in 1950-51.

Sesame seed is the only oilseed of economic significance, with the exception of cottonseed, produced in Nicaragua.

Domestic consumption of sesame seed, always of slight importance, declined even further during the past year when most of the local mills crushed only cottonseed because of larger net returns. It is likely that not more than 50 to 75 tons of seed were consumed in 1951.

Trucks, Cabs Rush Colored Margarine to New York

Five million pounds of yellow margarine moved into New York July 1 as the Empire State became the forty-first state to permit sale of colored margarine. As the sixty-two-year-old ban against the product was ended, hundreds of trucks, and even some taxicabs, rushed margarine to retail stores. Police escorted one consignment of 30 trucks through the Holland Tunnel from Jersey City. Each vehicle was loaded with 20 tons of margarine.

• Georgia has prospects for the highest wheat yield on record, reports USDA.

FOR SALE

Four 4-section French expellers, used less than 8 months. Complete and in excellent condition. Will sell any one or all of these machines. Bargain prices—ready for quick delivery. They are erected and available for inspection.

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P. O. Box 444 Dallas, Texas

New Divisions for Research Formed

■ **ALTSCHUL and Dollear direct oilseed studies; McFarlane heads fruit and vegetable division.**

Two new research divisions formed at the USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans have been announced by Dr. C. H. Fisher, director.

Dr. A. M. Altschul heads the new oilseed division, made by merging the oil and oilseed division, a portion of the

laboratory protein and carbohydrate division, and the U.S. Tung Oil Laboratory, Bogalusa, La. F. G. Dollear will serve as assistant division head.

The new fruit and vegetable division, headed by Dr. V. H. McFarlane, consists of a newly formed biochemical section under J. C. Arthur, Jr., at the Southern Laboratory, and three field stations: The U.S. Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory, Weslaco, Texas, under its new head, Dr. Francis P. Griffiths; the U.S. Citrus Products Laboratory at Winter Haven, Fla., under Dr. M. K. Veldhuis; and the U.S. Food Fermentation Laboratory, Raleigh, N. C., under Dr. John L. Etchells.

Research will be continued by the new oilseed division to find more effective ways to utilizing cottonseed, peanuts, tung, and other southern oilseeds, in-

cluding: determination of the properties and composition of oilseeds and derived products; chemical modification of oils and proteins; improvement in the quality of oil and meal through better methods of processing; handling and storage of cottonseed, tung, and rice; and processing of peanuts for edible uses. Its work will be coordinated with that of the engineering and development division under E. A. Gastrock and that of the analytical, physical-chemical, and physics division under T. H. Hopper.

The fruit and vegetable division will be concerned with the utilization of fruit and vegetable products, including bacteriological, biochemical, and processing research to develop new and extended uses for citrus fruit and vegetables of the South.

Rat-Proofing Buildings Subject of Bulletin

Warning that rats never take vacations, and that their control is a year-round job on the farm and other places attractive to them has been issued by the USDA.

Full directions for rat-proofing buildings are contained in Bulletin No. 19, "Rat-Proofing Buildings and Premises," obtainable from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, 25, D. C., for 10 cents.

Philippine Copra Output Shows Slight Decline

Philippine production of copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut during the first quarter of 1952 was slightly smaller than for the same quarter a year ago, according to reports to USDA. Typhoon losses and the sharp fall in the copra market account for much of the decline.

In line with seasonal trends of production, output during the current quarter of the year may not vary materially from the first quarter level, says the report, but production in the third quarter should be somewhat higher, as the rainy season usually brings the seasonal high in coconut output.

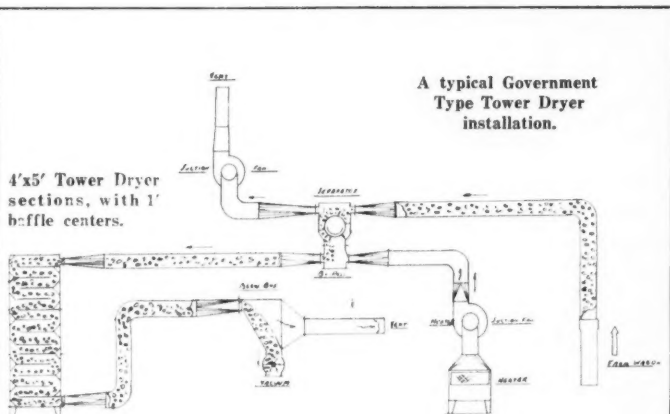
Delta Plans Land Use Week

Plans for "Land-Use Emphasis Week," starting Sunday, July 20, have been announced by the Mississippi Delta Council soil conservation committee. Chairman Sam A. Thompson, Morgan City, has called upon agricultural agencies, county and local organizations to aid plans for emphasizing proper use of soils.

Western Europe Imports More Chinese Soybeans

European soybean imports increased sharply in 1951, as compared with 1950, according to USDA reports. Western Europe imported 28,608,506 bushels during the past year, against 9,966,556 the previous year.

Greatly expanded shipments of Manchurian beans from China largely accounted for the gain. Imports from the United States also rose, but this country's share of the total dropped from 55 percent the previous year to 30 percent in 1951. Other countries, mainly Brazil, accounted for about 10 percent of the imports by Western Europe.



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The Tower Dryer that gets results, pleases customer and ginner alike.

Cotton handled by air, requiring only one extra fan.

Tower can be furnished with 10 to 22 shelves.

We furnish an Automatic Gas Heater of over one million B.T.U. capacity for Natural, Butane, or Propane Gas.

The limiting factors of Dryer performance are:

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2. Volume of Hot Air.

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We prefer to make delivery and installation of our dryers which are furnished complete including Heater, Fan, Thermometer and all necessary blow pipe to make an efficient installation.

We are prepared to make installations in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

Let us plan an installation to meet your exact requirements

SERVICE GIN COMPANY

VILLE PLATTE, LOUISIANA

WRITE: P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

World Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 12)

fibers like wool than for those of cotton. Like rayon, they lend themselves to style mixtures with cotton and wool in the apparel field.

Linen seems to have died on the vine. We hardly hear of it any more, except for suits for both sexes.

In apparel uses and household uses, washability and survival against the rigors of laundering are all-important. In apparel, absorption of body sweat is equally important. Linen and cotton are superior to the synthetic fibers in these respects. If we don't want our clothes wet with perspiration and want them washed free of sweat odors and gravy spots, we will prefer linen and cotton.

Cotton is relatively unchanged in many industrial uses,—beltings, feltings, tarpaulins, and so on.

An important trend from fiber to fiber is from woolens to cotton fabrics, synthetic fiber fabrics, and part-wool fabrics. A recent cause is the spectacularly high price and commercial scarcity of wool a year ago, which was accentuated by our military stock-piling of it. More durable causes are the heating of home, offices, and factories in cold weather, changes in style and the realization that tight-woven, lighter fabrics conserve body-heat as well as looser-woven, heavier fabrics.

Wherever the heating of buildings has become general, woolen underclothes and stockings have disappeared, and the women have given up woolen dresses. They sit in light-clad comfort, in temperatures where men perspire in woolen suits, inherited from a style center and era where wool was the only abundant fiber and central heating was unknown. Men are creatures of habits. Because London was the political and financial center of the World, men wore London-type woolen suits in the most torrid climates, where they would have been more comfortable naked; and they wear them still. Most of you have them on right now. So you suffer,—and smell bad.

Women get wise first. Men wait long enough to register disapproval and to pretend we weren't wrong in the first place,—and then we follow suit, acting as if it were our own original idea. So I think we will go to lighter suits. If we care about aroma, it will be cotton or something else that will stand washing. If we care about creases and wrinkles, that may be a strike against cotton, unless a solution is found in looser weaves or wrinkle-proof processes.

Except in the very cold countries, I believe that wool for male attire is on the decline and that cotton is among the fibers that will be the beneficiaries.

Weighing all these considerations, I arrive at the opinion that we can reasonably expect the American mills to provide a market for about 9 million bales annually the next few years, counting on increases in population and in standard of living to compensate for the eventual scaling down of military purchases. This conclusion is contingent upon cotton not pricing itself out of the race with other fibers.

The trend of American dietary habits seems to assure a cattle and poultry population that will require all the meal that will be produced from crops in the neighborhood of 15 or 16 million bales. I presume we will continue for some time to have an export surplus of edible vegetable oils; but increase in popula-

tion and widening use of shortening and margarine evidently will continue to nibble upon it. A great deal will depend on the future trend of American soybean production, which I am not competent to discuss.

We come now to the matter of export markets. Here we have to consider the foreign needs for cotton, the foreign production of cotton, and the foreign buying power in dollars, to pay us for the deficit between foreign needs and foreign production.

I have pointed out already that foreign consumption of cotton was at an annual rate of 23 million bales in the 1934-38 period and is at that same rate now, notwithstanding 15 percent increase in foreign population. This means a 15 percent decrease in per capita consumption. The great decreases in bales

consumed are in Russia, Japan, China, and India. There is a material decrease in British consumption, but a more than offsetting increase in Continental Europe, excluding Russia. There are marked increases in South America and Canada. Except for England, it will be noted that the decreases were in parts of the World where standards of living and per capita use of the end-products were already well below the World average. The increases generally have occurred where standards of living and per capita use of the end-products were already above the World average.

These are figures of bales used, not of end-products consumed. England, Japan, Italy, Germany, and some other countries manufactured cotton textiles before the War in a very large way for export to the less industrialized coun-

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GIN SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3116 Commerce St. P.O. Box 444 Dallas 1, Texas

tries, notably those of Asia and Africa. These textiles and other utilitarian products, also exported, were the means of payment for the raw materials produced for export in the less industrialized countries and represented the real wages which induced the natives of those countries to produce the grain, sugar, meats, copra, rubber, soybeans, cotton, tin, and so on, which the manufacturing countries needed from them. The war diminished the flow of these real-wage products to some of these countries and interrupted it entirely to others. Trading post shelves became empty, and natives saw no real wages for their work. This turned them to production of their own nutriment in place of production for international exchange. Thus, by the end of the war, a considerable portion of the World's population had been diverted from production of goods to be exchanged internationally into a primary struggle to produce locally the bare means of subsistence. This was the case particularly in Southeast Asia and Polynesia, which had been overrun by the Japanese, and in China, where war had been going on since the early thirties. A similar change occurred, in lesser degree, in all the countries that were overrun by hostile armies and in the predominately raw-material countries, as stocks dwindled of articles of popular demand, for which wages might be exchanged.

One of the prime requisites in World economic recovery was to restore the production of textiles and other utilitarian products in the manufacturing countries, to meet the demands of their own populations and to furnish an ex-

port surplus of them. The export surplus of them was needed, not only to pay for imported food and raw-materials, but also to re-stock the shelves in the raw-material countries with the things that the inhabitants wanted, so that they would work to earn a wage with which to buy them. For, without this incentive, they would not be diverted back to production for international exchange. Conversely a restored production of food and raw-material countries, to be exchanged with the manufacturing countries, was a prerequisite to the restoration of industrial production in the latter countries, where wages would not bring workers to the factories unless they could be exchanged for the food that the workers needed.

Great efforts were made to expedite the restoration of production for international exchange and to make the products abundantly available, as inducement to attract workers into every line of production. International exchange represented an important phase of this task, as it alone could permit the people of each country to devote themselves to the products for which their soils, climates, and industrial equipment were best adapted, exchanging their surpluses of them for necessities that could be produced more efficiently or cheaply in other countries.

The American people contributed prodigiously to these efforts, through Government grants and credits.

Despite error and stumbling, great progress was made. Western Europe has regained and surpassed her pre-war levels of production. Japan has done wonders with such of her plants as sur-

vived the War and despite meager means to finance the importation of raw-materials. Labored progress was being made in China and Southeast Asia.

An obstacle everywhere, inevitable after the severe suffering from the War, was the frame of mind which general suffering of such intensity leaves—a lack of trust in and respect for things and principles heretofore trusted and respected, lack of confidence in self, a disposition to live for today and shun thoughts of tomorrow. People in this frame of mind are susceptible to the blandishments of false doctrines and false leaders, are easily divided into discordant groups, and respond little to the call to unity for a common good.

Progress has been made in the correction of this mood in the Western European countries; and I have no doubt some similar progress was made in the early stages in the Asiatic countries. But, at a certain junction, there appeared the clear delineation of a new World struggle—perhaps more correctly called an old struggle, newly unveiled. It became clear that totalitarian Communism, operating from Moscow, was determined to gather into its fold the countries where the mood of despair could be exploited to overturn orthodox government, aided by the menace of Russian military force in areas where it was close at hand. The West took measures to check this movement, but too late to save Rumania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and China, and too late to stop the sewing of dangerous seeds in Korea, Southern Asia, and North Africa.

The hostile alignments between East

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"BUILT TO STAND THE PRESSURE"



and West are well called The Iron Curtain. It severs normal trade relations between the countries within it and the countries outside it. The seeds of disruption sown in Southern Asia and Northern Africa, particularly in Southeast Asia, remove the climate of peace and order that is needed for restoration of production there, and thus act as a brake upon exchange of their raw-materials for the industrial products of manufacturing countries. So the restoration of international exchange, for which we have struggled so hard, runs against a barrier.

I do not know whether international boycott is a wise method for the West to use against the East, nor whether the industrialized countries of Europe will continue to forego access to markets and materials that lie behind the Iron Curtain, nor whether Japan will continue to forego the markets and raw-materials of China. But what we are looking at today is in effect an economic blockade which denies the markets behind the Curtain to the industries of Western Europe and Japan, including their cotton mills.

The relevance of this to my subject is that it denies the Western European and Japanese cotton mills the opportunity to manufacture goods for sale to almost a third of the world's population. A corollary of this is that Western Europe and Japan are denied the food and raw-material that they would receive in exchange for these textiles. They are denied also the fruits of the increase in sales to the disturbed countries of Southern Asia and Northern Africa, which they would be achieving were it not for the state of unrest there.

So it is idle to be thinking today, as we have in the past, of the great new outlets for cotton which would result from a small increase in per capita consumption in the under-clothed parts of the World. There is no use today to talk about how many hundreds of thousands of bales it would take to put a few more inches on the Chinaman's gown. You can't clothe them and boycott them at the same time.

So long as this condition lasts, I believe we should not count upon much if any early expansion in the consumption of cotton outside the United States, —unless in the Iron Curtain countries, in company with a corresponding increase in Russian and Chinese cotton production, which changes would have no great effect outside the Iron Curtain. So I will assume that the annual rate of foreign demand for cotton will continue at a level of 23 million bales.

The expansion of production in Western Europe and Japan had given promise that these areas would become able to stand substantially on their own feet by now. I believe this would have been the case, but for the mounting tension between the Iron Curtain Countries and the Free World, which compels our European friends to divert productive capacity from exports to armament, and has brought about the severance of East-West trade. But, despite these adversities, our foreign customers are taking almost six million bales from us this season of which less than a twelfth is financed with ECA and MSA aid, compared with 4 million bales exported in 1950-51, when half was financed by ECA grants. In my opinion, our foreign customers will find the means to fi-

nance the cotton which they need from us; because cotton goods are worth, in international exchange, something like three times the cost of cotton, and they need to manufacture them to maintain their capacities for foreign payments. In this they almost surely will be aided for the next several years by some measure of direct MSA economic aid and indirectly by the supplies of dollars, resulting from our military expenditures abroad.

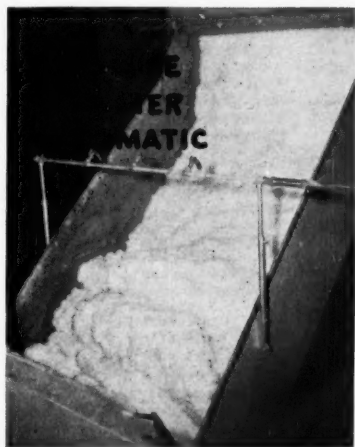
Production outside the United States is estimated at 19.4 million for the 1951 crop year. It was 17.9 million in 1950. Most of the increase, 1.2 million bales, was in Russia and China.

The trend of production is upward in Mexico, due to the expansion of irrigation; although it appears that water troubles will cause the crop there to lose ground there this year. There also is a conspicuous upward trend in Turkey and Syria, which however still are minor producers. India is in the dilemma of needing more cotton but needing food worse; and so I would not be surprised if her and Pakistan's production for the next several years will remain at about the present level of 4 million bales for the two of them, which is less than the pre-war rate. Egypt's last crop was a small one, 1,586,000 bales; and, until the present unrest is allayed, I doubt that we should expect her to do much better. We see nothing in the Brazilian picture to indicate a definite trend either upward or downward.

If I had to pluck a figure out of the air for the probable annual rate of production outside the United States during the next several years, I would say 18 to 19 million bales.

If the rate of foreign demand should

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be 23 million bales and the rate of foreign production 18 million, the foreign countries would require 5 million bales from the United States. If foreign production were 19 million, then 4 million would be required from the United States. Of course our exports might be greater in either case, if we had an abundance of cotton here; for if World production exceeds World consumption, it does not follow that the increase in carryover should all be carried here, instead of being carried in part by the other producing countries as well as consuming countries. But adjustments



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QUOTABLE COTTON COMMENTS

■ **BRIEF, TIMELY** observations gleaned from addresses delivered at the American Cotton Congress, June 19-21 at Houston, provide food for thought for the cotton industry.

COTTON CAN BE FOREVER YOUNG.—"Improvements in the producing and processing of cotton will never be complete; therein lies a continuous challenge, and this great business can remain forever young if we are willing to pay the price of research."—Ben H. Wooten, President, First National Bank in Dallas.

BALE-PER-ACRE NOT ENOUGH.—"One bale of cotton-to-the-acre is not enough. A goal of two bales per acre must become our new target or people will find other enterprises more profitable."—L. I. Jones, USDA, Washington.

MECHANIZATION INCREASES.—"In 1948, there were 92 spindle-type pickers operating in 23 counties and 4,223 cotton stripper harvesters in 71 Texas counties. In 1951, there were 767 spindle-type pickers in 72 counties and 14,127 strippers in operation in 109 counties of the state."—Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension Service, College Station.

NOBLEST OF THEM ALL.—"When I review all of the world's great products and their services to man—it seems to me that, of all God's gifts, cotton with its fiber that has covered the backs of most of the world's population down the ages—gentle, kindly cotton is the noblest of them all."—Stuart McGregor, associate editor, The Dallas News.

CAN CUT HOE BILL.—"One of the biggest bills the cotton farmer has to pay in pre-harvest costs is the hoe bill. The general use of newly developed mechanization practices would go a long way in reducing this tremendous bill."—H. P. Smith, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

MUST FIGHT FOR MARKETS.—"To maintain and expand its foreign markets, the U.S. cotton industry must increase its production efficiency, improve the quality of the fiber it offers in world markets, and intensify its promotion efforts in those markets."—Burris C. Jackson, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Hillsboro.

GROWER'S RESPONSIBILITY.—"The responsibility for controlling insects rests squarely on the grower's shoulders. Each grower should be able to identify insects, make his own counts and evaluate the damage in order properly to control insects."—A. C. Gunter, Texas Extension entomologist, College Station.

through variations of annual carryover are of only temporary effect. Over a long enough string of years, production and consumption must reach approximate balance.

In the light of all these considerations, it appears to me that we should not count on more than 13 to 14 million bales as the annual rate of distribution of American cotton to our mills and through exports for the next several seasons. For next season, I would use the higher of these two figures, if our crop turns out big enough to permit the mills at home and abroad to carry more comfortable stocks than are possible this season, due to the very tight supply situation. Of course things may happen to improve this prospect: We may distribute more if the decline in volume of military textile orders turns out to be less than the improvement in manufacture for civilian use, now that the surplus textile inventories have been liquidated; and we may distribute more in the event of a change in our policies toward the Iron Curtain countries, re-

laxing or abandoning the tactic of boycott.

So, as of today, I would say the prospects over the next several years, to the extent that we can appraise them, suggests that investments in cotton-growing, ginning, crushing, and other services, in the U.S., be directed to places where cotton can be grown profitably under conditions of price that would restrict U.S. production to 13 or 14 million bales. This would limit the investments to the parts of the Country and kinds of land that will produce 13 or 14 million bales at the lowest cost.

Believing that scarce and expensive farm labor is here to stay, I believe that flat or easy contours, adaptable to a maximum substitution of the machine for human hands, will be one of the most important points in selection by these criteria. Flat lands in arid or semi-arid climates, where surface water or well water is available at reasonable cost, offer the advantage of controlled timing of moisture, relative freedom from grass and insects, and of the particular adapt-

ability to mechanization that is inherent in flatness and freedom from mud. The rich, deep soils and flatness of the delta lands along the Mississippi and some of our other rivers compensate in yield for the greater costs there of controlling grass and insects. In both these types of country, I believe cotton-growing will survive, even if general conditions impose a reduction of the U.S. production below the figures I have named.

I am not predicting at all that American cotton growers will not market profitably crops well in excess of 13 or 14 million bales. If we overcome the tension that is shackling international exchange of goods and as population increases, I believe we will grow and market successfully crops larger than these. But these are developments we have to wait for,—and we don't know how long we will have to wait for a really substantial lessening of the World tension.

I do not believe we will go out of cotton-growing under the compulsion of cheap foreign production. The introduction or expansion of cotton-growing anywhere depends on the presence of facilities for ginning, crushing, and transportation, as well as other services. These facilities call for large investment; and it takes investment and credit to prepare and equip farms and raise crops. The people with the money to invest look closely to the quality of order and stability in the places where they invest, to respect for and enforcement of law, to the quality of protection afforded by the courts and police, to security against foreign invasion, and many things that we have come to take for granted in this Country. They look also to the living conditions, medical facilities, schools, and so on available to their families, if they contemplate living where they invest, or to the families of those they might send to care for their interests. In no other country which Nature has suited for cotton-growing are these requisites present in the quality and abundance to which we are accustomed here. In none of them can one get as quick delivery of any kind of agricultural machinery or gin or oil mill machinery, or fertilizer or insecticide, or as quick and efficient repair service. In few of them are the conditions such as to encourage the extensive investments that are common here. And comparisons of labor costs, while striking in terms of hourly rates, lose much of their importance when translated into dollars per unit of production. In my book, areas in the United States, intelligently selected for low production-cost, still are as enticing to cotton-grower, ginner, crusher, and dealer as any foreign zone.

More Farm Acreage Needed By Growing Population

Seventy million acres more farm land will be needed by 1975 to feed and clothe the growing population of the United States, Dr. Byron T. Saw, Agricultural Research Administration director, estimates.

Dr. Shaw told the American Plant Food Council that part of the needed increased production can be obtained through control of diseases and insects that harm crops and livestock, soil conservation, wider use of fertilizers, reduction of spoilage and waste in distribution, and research to increase productivity.

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In Stored Cottonseed

Fumigation Controls Pink Bollworm

■ METHYL BROMIDE experiment at Oklahoma City may bring large-scale use of method on commercial basis.

Research entomologists of USDA who are working on large-scale control of pink bollworm in stored cottonseed, have carried out successfully the largest single, bulk cottonseed fumigation since they began efforts to find more efficient and effective control methods, according to a USDA release. The record-breaking experiment was conducted at Oklahoma City in a 4,500-ton, 95-foot high commercial cottonseed storage tank. More than 1300 pounds of methyl bromide was used in the test.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which is attempting to control the destructive pink bollworm through both research and quarantine, previously had proved the value of methyl bromide fumigation of bulk cottonseed in smaller storage tanks of 550 tons' capacity.

"Methyl bromide fumigation has proved a great boon to the cottonseed industry as a means of treating cottonseed in areas newly infested with the pink bollworm, where the usual heat-treating facilities are not available," says USDA.

Because of the research findings of entomologists, fumigation of sacked cottonseed was authorized in 1946; fumigation of bulk cottonseed in steel storage tanks up to 550 tons capacity in 1948, and in steel freight cars in 1950. The tests now underway may soon result in authorized fumigation of up to 4,500 tons, which is the capacity of several new commercial storage tanks.

In the Oklahoma City experiment, 1,312 pounds of methyl bromide gas were pulled through the mass of cottonseed by a 60-inch blower driven by a 75 horsepower motor. A gas-tight duct returned the gas to the top of the tank as it came through the seed mass. As soon as the gas reached a concentration sufficient to kill pink bollworm in all parts of the tank (20-30 minutes), the blower was stopped and the fumigation allowed to go on for 24 hours. The blower also was used to remove the gas at the end of the fumigation period.

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Insect Short Course at Texas Tech July 8-9

July 8-9 will be the dates for an insect control short course at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Dr. A. W. Young, head, department of agronomy, has announced.

Many vocational agriculture teachers of the South Plains area will attend the short course, which will provide information to help them direct training and control programs in their local communities. The Texas Tech meeting is one of a series arranged throughout the state through the cooperation of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, state and federal research and educational groups and others.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• Sept. 9-10—American Soybean Association, thirty-second annual convention. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• October 22-24—Sixth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Bakersfield and Fresno, Calif. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

1953

• Jan. 26-27-28—National Cotton Council of America, fifteenth annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., secretary.

• March 23-24-25 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 23-24-25—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the Exhibit.

• March 23 - 24 - 25 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• April 6-7-8 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, Texas, executive vice-president.

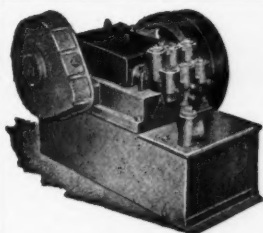
• May 18 - 19 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty-eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

Jones Succeeds Wiggins As Head of Texas Tech

Dr. E. N. Jones has been appointed president of Texas Technological College, Lubbock, succeeding Dr. D. M. Wiggins, who resigned.

Dr. Jones, formerly vice-president of the institution, was president of Texas College of Arts and Industries from 1942 to 1948, and prior to that was associated with Baylor University. He is a member of many leading educational and scientific organizations.



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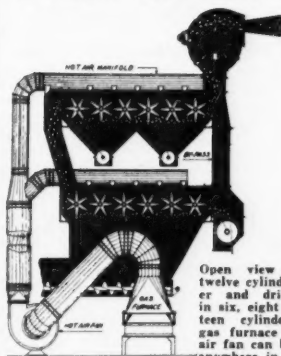
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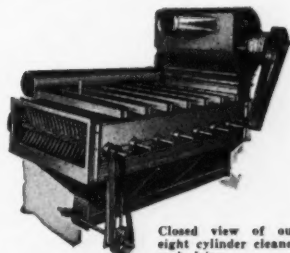
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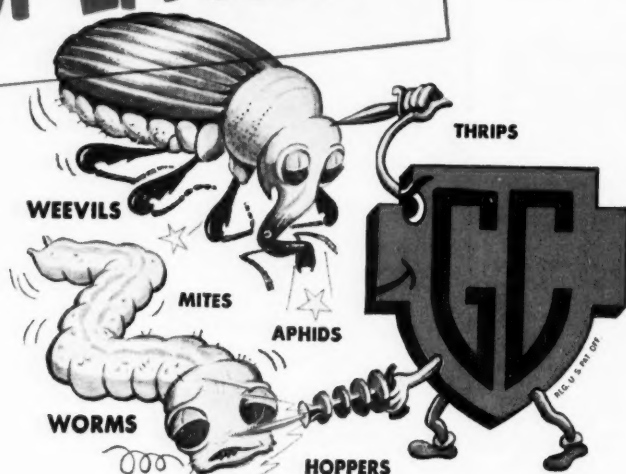
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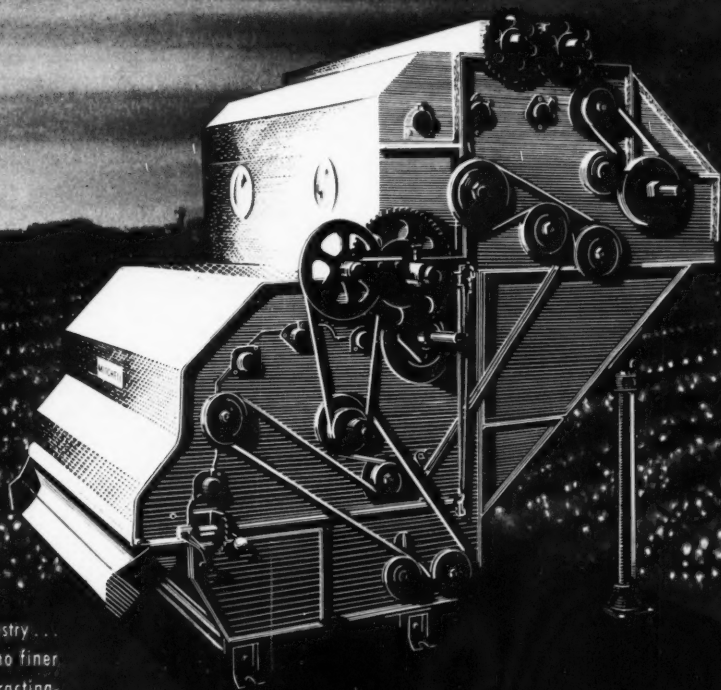
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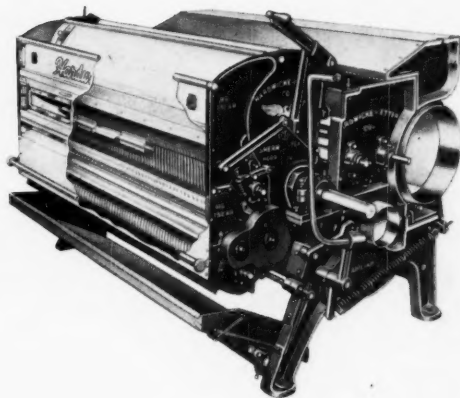
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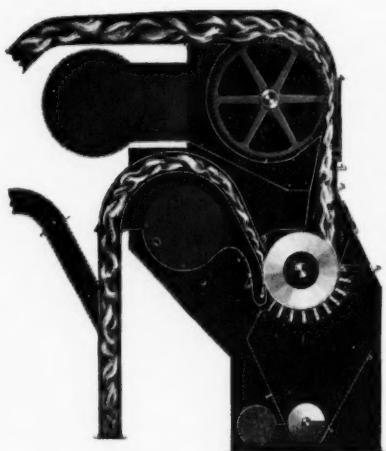
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